IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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THE OFFICES OF THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

are now situate

IN HOMJI STREET,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
29th Mar.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12000
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA..	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA	11000
3rd May	EGYPT	8300	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10609
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MORSA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Apil
Semirami	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Apil
Gabloux	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 579 to .. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartolo	7th April 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa ...2181 Friday 28th Mar. 6 a.m. direct.
Linga ...2185 Mon. 31st Mar. 11 a.m.* P D &G. M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 3rd April. 9 a.m. † C. M.

‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 3rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 17th „
†Pundua	3305	„ 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Ula," 5,310 tons, on or about 27th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913	Leave Karachi 1913.
City of Marseilles ..	8300	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 „	14 „
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 „
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester..	5551	„	15 „
City of York	7810	..	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9060	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	420	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
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A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi. Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) supersedes injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangckok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—34, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

There is no article of jewellery so universally worn which excites more serious and yet the most pleasant attention than

THE ENGAGEMENT RING.

The ring that is looked upon as the index to pledged affections and betrothal, and the more beautiful the ring symbol, the more interesting it becomes to the holder and the beholder.

Our stock of JEWELLED FINGER RINGS reveal a combination of graces which please the mind and delight the aesthetic faculty. The transcendental qualities of the beautifully polished surfaces and the depth and richness in colour of the varieties of the coloured gems we employ help to stimulate that artistic and appreciatory interest we refer to. Our DIAMONDS are the most perfect, the smallest sizes are displayed to the fullest advantage in all the beautiful features produced by the gem cutter and which are prized more highly than even larger stones, whose beauty is less developed. In the present day the chief aim in gem cutting is to reduce the size and weight of the rough as little as possible, and so stones whose facets are irregularly grouped remain undeveloped in beauty and they, therefore, lose value. We consider such stones unfit for European taste, but they do find a market nevertheless in India, chiefly among purchasers who seek quantity rather than quality. We quite appreciate the fact that in closing our ring cases to gems of this inferior class, we lose much of the cheap trade, but in confining ourselves to gems of QUALITY ONLY we carry the Hall mark for refinement and distinction, and are satisfied to establish a character for all that is substantial and good as

Quality remains, when dreams of price are lost.

We have a magnificent collection to show of the finest specimens of diamonds in various colours. Many are

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES

and if you are at all interested in gemology or the secrets of nature's laboratory, we will be pleased to disclose to you some colours in diamonds which perhaps you have never seen nor perhaps have known of in your life.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

MORIONDS AND GARIGLIOS ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

'THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become chronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY. DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMASPJI CURSETJI KERAWALLA, and ADERBAI JAMSETJI BALSARA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have agreed TO SELL, to our client the properties hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance lease or lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Foras freehold ground situate at Chinchpokli without the Fort of Bombay in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,578 square yards be the same little more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 298, 300 and 523, New Nos. A-13820, 13821 and 14045, Old Survey No. 411, and New Survey No. 1-3427, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by ground belonging to the Municipality, formerly known as Foras Tank, on the West by ground belonging to the Municipality or by public passage, on the North by the ground of Guilherme Francisco De Souza, and on the South by the ground of Nagoo Sayaji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land situate at Chinchpokli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,578 square yards be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 298, 300 and 531, and New Nos. 13820, 13821 and 14045, and Old Survey No. 411, and New Survey No. 1-3427, and bounded on the South partly by the Municipal Tank, and partly by the ground of Leandro Francisco de Souza, on the East by vacant ground belonging to the Municipality or the Public Road, on the North by the Mahomedan Cemetery, and on the West by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality or the public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground situate at Chinchpokli without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,156 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues, under Collector's Old Nos. 298, 300 and 531, New Nos. B 13820, 13821 and 13845, New Survey No. 1-3427, and bounded on the East by Foras Tank, on the West by Public Passage, on the North by the ground awarded to the estate of Leandro Francisco De Souza, and on the South by the ground of Pranjivandas Anupram. The above three plots are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7288 (1) (2), Street Nos. 1-2 and 7288 (2a), Street No. 2A.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1913, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm appointment of Directors.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 24th March, 1913, to Saturday the 12th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 25th March, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KANJI RUDA MISTRY, of Bombay, Luhar, Hindu inhabitant, a Blacksmith, residing at Luhar Chawl, Barbhaya Mohola, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

TULSI RUDA MISTRY, of Bombay, Luhar Hindu inhabitant, a Blacksmith, residing at Luhar Chawl, Barbhaya Mohola, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 14th day of February, 1913.
TULSI RUDA MISTRY,
Petitioner in person.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per anuum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1913, at 4 P. M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1912, to declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re election. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th March, to 9th April, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby INFORMED that the WATER-SUPPLY to F and G. Wards will be CLOSED from 7 a. m. (B.T.), on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for about 28 hours.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Department,
Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, at 6-45 P. M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.
17th March, 1913.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1913.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1913, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1912, declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 13th, to Thursday, the 27th March, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
REGINALD ELLIS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg, Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

CAPT. LEOPOLD McLAGLEN
The Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World
Presents
TO-NIGHT
ANNIE ABBOTT,

THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET.
The Woman, with the mysterious power, who only weighs seven stone, and yet can resist the combined strength of ten men
offers the following Challenge :—
Rs. 500 will be paid to any man who can lift Miss ABBOTT off the stage, whilst she has a flesh contact upon him.

What is the Mighty Force that has baffled the Scientific World.

The Film Pictures Are :—
EASTER EGGS.
ZIGOMAR.
THOSE LITTLE FAVOURS.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THE "ALCAZAR."

EDWARDES' THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 minute's walk from Maidania.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
COWENS COSTUME COMEDY COMPANY,
Of High-Class London Artistes
At 10 P. M.
IN THEIR
CELEBRATED HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY
Prices—Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
A limited number of seats at 8 annas.
PLAN at ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 p.m.
Under the patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM.
SIGNOR SCRINZI'S
FAREWELL CONCERT.
Solot Pianist : SIGNOR SCRINZI, A. T. C. L., kindly assisted by Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Wadia, Miss Khan, A. T. C. L., Messrs. Faulkner, Mus. D., Johnson, Gellett, Manetti, Mori.
Rs. 5 and 2.
PLAN at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE
BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will produce
W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S
Successful Farce in 3 Acts, Entitled
JACK STRAW.
Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. The LORD SYDENHAM
AND
H. E. ADMIRAL PEIRSE,
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
MARCH 27th, 28th & 29th,
At 9-30 p. m.,
in aid of
The Relatives of the Crew of H. M. S. Perseus' Cutter, lately lost in the Persian Gulf.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, 4, 3 and 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price.
PLAN open at ROSE & Co.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA DE LUXE

GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
Last Two Nights of Whirlwind Dancers.
LES BAU MALAGAS.
DALY AND RAY,
and our Present Programme of Pictures
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th
Exclusive Engagement of the ONLY TITLED ARTISTE on the Music Hall Stage
SIR MARK ANTHON
PROTEAN ARTISTE.
THE MUSICAL RICKARDS.
MISS OLIVE BEST
Chic Comedienne
and Full Complement of Pictures.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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EUROPEAN COUPLE REQUIRE small FURNISHED FLAT, near the Band Stand or Apollo Bunder, for a long period. Apply Box No. 924, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A smart European or Eurasian ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Liberal term to the right man. Apply to Box No. 922, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR GRAND PROGRAMME,
THREE SHOWS DAILY.
PROGRAMME.

1. IN THE CLUTCHES OF A VAPOUR BATH..... (Comic.)
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4. SAVING THE SPECIAL..... (Powerful Drama.)
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6. FROLICKSOME FLORRIE... (A Screamer.)
7. RUTH & BOAZ..... (Biblical.)
8. HOW HE KILLED HIS MA-IN-LAW..... (Comic.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

	TIME.
FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT! CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
"JESS",
A Tale of South Africa, from the famous novel by
H. RIDER HAGGARD.
THE TOUCHING AND PATHETIC STORY
OF A SISTER'S DEVOTION.
OUR COMICS.
(1) DISPENSING WITH BARBER.
(2) TONTOLINI.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant drawing, dining and bed-room furniture by John Roberts and other English makers at "Meher Mansions" on Cooperage, Fort, near the Bandstand.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Ground Floor "Meher Mansions" near the Bandstand on Cooperage, Fort, very valuable and elegant teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture by John Roberts and other English makers, such as green tapestry lined drawing-room sofa, easy-chair and chairs by Roberts, English inlaid music, corner and China cupboards, English Sheratin glass top tea table, solid brass electric lamp stand with silk shade, recess shelves with silk curtains, ebonized cottage piano, Indian brass top table, French electric light figures, English inlaid mirror, English music stool and chairs, dining-room table and chairs, sideboard, red leather top writing desk by Roberts, revolving book stand, glass front bookcase, Viennese design teak and blackwood bedroom suit complete with bed and real horse hair mattress, revolving electric fan with stand, large green cloth dividing curtain, and valuable pictures, etc., etc.

The property of D. Blythe, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property of another gentleman :—
1 Vis-a-vis with Australian mare.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, 30TH MARCH.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshop Bungalow on the Tramway Line, at Parel, Chamarbag, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed, entire drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, tapestry lined drawing-room, sofas and easy-chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, iron bedsteads, marble top dressing tables, writing desk, dining table, and chairs, side board, dinner waggon, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., large elegant teakwood screen, baby's iron swing cot, ice box, large fowl house, glass crockery, and platedware, carpets, and table ornaments, No. 6 Columbia stone, valuable engineering and other books, cooking utensils, etc, etc., the property of A. B. Duggan, Esq., proceeding Home.

The property of another gentleman:—
1 rubber bicycle wheeled victoria with bay Arab horse and harness complete, an excellent turn out.
1 chestnut Arab, entire, 4 years old, nearly 14-1, sound a good polo pony, also broken to harness.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-3, going in saddle and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "SULTANA."

On TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Chamar Godi," by order of the owner, the steam launch "Sultana" of gross tonnage 6.70 45 feet in length, 8 feet in breadth and 4 feet in depth with all accessories complete, in going order.

The launch is now on view.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th March, 1913.

V. MOOSA and Co., Money School Bdge. Kalbadevi, are everywhere famous for their HIGH CLASS TAILORING of the latest fashion, and very moderate prices for all sorts of cloths, collars, ties, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest design, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

GAZDAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, Churchgate St., Large stock of best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MONEY LENDERS.—LOAN BROKER—B. RAGUNATH, No. 6, Great Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges loans on personal and approved Securities at moderate terms with strictly confidential. A trial solicited.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Manufacturers and suppliers of the BEST TABLE BUTTER, to the Military Messes, Clubs, Hotels, etc. Pure cow's and Buffaloe's milk delivered morning and evening.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

TO LET—1st April, GROUND FLOOR of BUNGALOW, open 4 sides, Hansali Tank Street, Dadar, 7 minutes from stations. Rs. 30. Apply R. M. D. WADIA, 6, Parsee Bazar, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—An experienced English and Gujrati CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for a Mercantile Firm. Apply, with copies of certificates, to Box No. 471, care of this Paper.

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BRANDIES
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 120.
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old).
Per dozen Quarts .....Rs. 69.
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .....Rs. 42.
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BOMBAY.
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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Khosrou 2410 tons Captain J. Hannah arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Jedah 13th March via Aden with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain C. S. Penny arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi 24th March via Katiawar cost ports with a General cargo and 18 cabin and 877 deck passengers.

The steamer Pageoturm 3159 tons Captain J. Erbo sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Madras with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Murex 2328 tons Captain H. Miles will sail to-day for Abadan with ballast.

The Japan Line staamer Shinyo Maru 3664 tons Captain T. O. Okuma arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe February 11 with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento .... R N Flagship
H M S Philomel... ..Comdr Ballard ..... . R Navy
H M S Sphinx... .. ..Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Ser Sc
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis .... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ..Comdr Jo...B rsh station ship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR 26

Barala .....'810 Milne .....M M and Co
Badr'a .....1673 Fisher ... .. Arab Stm Ld
Crossby .....53 ...Williamson ...T M & Co
Dunro'in.....2319 Carr ... .T M & Co
Paris.....737 Coates ... . Arab Steamer.
Gaiava'e.....3441 Scarry ... ...A Yule & Co
Hild..... 719 Salvesen .....F F C and C
Khosrou.... ....2410 Hannah .....P S N Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Murex .....2329 Mills .....W & A Gram & Co
Noor-el-Bahr.....215 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Pageotur m .....310 Erbo Master .....W & A Graham & Co
Okara.....3439 Hirst..... M M & Co
Shah Jahan.....698 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Subadar ...3 857 ...Crabtree Calcutta ..T M & C
Ula.....3436... ..Kedslie ....M M & Co
Umsinga .. ..1969 Cox ....Antwerp ..... W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAR. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dist.	Date.	Agents
A Chupra	3597	Sullivan	Antwerp	3-4	M M and C
B Dido	3127	Renton	3-4	7	Finlay & Co
C & B Strathesk		McPhee			W and A G and Co
D & E Umta	3492	Bobb	7-3	M M and Co	
F Romera	3933	Burness	30-3	J Finlay and Co	
G Abydus	1939	Daber		Bo A Line C	
H Lozan Maru	2964	Yanamuti		K N & Co	
N Clan Forbes	3109	Beckett	Hull	N F J F & Co	
O Jerseymoor	2498	Barton	Philadelphia	6-4	W & A Graham & Co
P Inkistarm	3134	Carsten		W and A G and Co	
Q Damra	763	Morrison	Busch	3-4	M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Abana	3709	Rutledge	Kobe	30-3	
2 E F Ferdinand	3995	Lenz	Trieste	23-3	A L S N Co
3 Cape Ortegal	3136	McDonald		29-3	
4 Beachey	2997	Turner	Kobe	25-3	T M & Co
5 Teresa Accame	3 26	Cosmo	Co ..Antwerp	29-3	J M & Co
6 Marcsfield	2635	McDonald		Ralli Bros	
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chiesich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8 Patagonia	3653	Davies	Marseilles	30 3	K N & Co
9 Valala	2164	Cocklin		N F	27-3 M M and Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4167	Palmer		P and O Co	
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon		M M and Co	
15 Schiedam	3186	Vrobel	27 3	W and A G and Co	
16 Rage	2296	Gordon	Hol	29-3	T M & Co

H W P D

Mahsudi	547	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Goolam Jamnagar	27-3 B S N Co
Ponani	532	Valley	B Nagar 26-3 Bo S N Co

M W D D

Lhasa	950	Moxon	M M & Co
Shinyo Maru	3664	Okuma	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Khosrou	Hannah	Jedah, Mar 13
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi, Mar 24
	Shinyo Maru	Okuma	Kobe, Feb 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
23	Dunraba	Hickey	Shanghai, &c
	Pageantarm	Erbo	Calcutta, &c
	Colonia	Woodcock	Colombo

The following vessel obtained portclearances on Wednesday :—
Steamer Murex, Miles for Abadan.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
Steamer Aryalas for Calcutta.
" Kut Ernaut (to arrive) for Antwerp.
" Salsette (to arrive) for Aden.
" Khosrou for Jedah.
" Konzler (to arrive) for Zanzibar, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia homeward bound arrived at Suez early morning on the 22nd instant. The company's steamer Elysia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 23rd instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umtata, arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Semiramis, from Trieste, left Aden on the 25th inst., and is due here on the, 30th instant, evening.

The German East African Line steamer Praesident left Mombasa for Bombay to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, arrived in London from Calcutta in the afternoon of the 21st inst.

DAILY EXPORT.—MAR. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 500 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1,857 1-2 cwts cottonseed, Jamshed Oil Mills; 400 cwts bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co; 12 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Gerseymoor s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 800 cwts Ajawanad and 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 971 1-4 cwts myrabollams, S Coovorji and Co; 800 cwts turmeric, 500 cwts capsicum, 10 cwts cardamonseed, 10 cwts aloes and 30 cwts dried rose flowers, M Jafferbhoy; 211 1-4 cwts gining cuttings, W Wolf and Sons; 1,550 1-2 cwts wrappers, Solomon Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Gerseymoor s—10 cwts cardamonseed, M Jafferbhoy; 57 bales cottonwaste, Salomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Patagonia s—500 cwts gingellyseed and 600 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Maresfield s—214 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Clan Forbes s—200 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 57 bales cottonwaste, K Vishand and Co: 90 cases olibanum, G Sojpal.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Maresfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, 12,500 cwts gram, and 14,289 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Clan Forbes s—6,875 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 4,036 cwts castorseed, S Bhimjee; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Dido s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 580 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 201 cwts nigerseed, A Bleschceck and Co.

Tersa Accumi s—15 cwts myrabollams, G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 394 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 96 cwts gums, S K Khona.

Teressa Accami s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stratherk s—4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 40 bales hemp, G Veerjee and Co; 50 cwts bonesinews, C Mody and Co; 308 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 118 bales cotton, C G H E Bode and Sons; 780 bales cotton, F Salomon Bros.

Inkeretrum s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 593 cwts bonesinews, C Mody and Co.

Dumolin s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 915 cwts myrabollams, S Coorverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Stratherk s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Cleopatra s—60 cases olibanum, J Dossa; 60 cases olibanum, S Amechand.

FOR GENOA.

Patagonia s—100 bales hemp, S Ramrickdass.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 104 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—20 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Cape Ortegal s—150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Abana s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Beachy s—100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Beachy s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 20 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Abana s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzan Maru s—1,450 bales cotton, V Bros; 1,500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Abana s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Luzan Maru s—300 bales cotton H Hensey and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARLETON.—At Nasirabad on the 16th March, the wife of Major H. A. Carleton, 90th Punjabis, of a daughrer.

REID.—At 82 Seedhill Road, Paisley, Scotland, on February 26th, the wife of Thos. Reid, Calcutta, of twins, daughters.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Presentation of an address to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from the Matheran Municipality, Secretariat, 1 p. m.
Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
Company Meetings: Meyer Sassoon and Edward Sassoon Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 2 Rampart Row, 3 and 4; Imperial Cotton Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, 1 Forbes-street, 4; Bombay Telephone Company, Annual General Meeting, Bastion-road, 4-30 p.m.
Evening Party, Wilderness, 9-30 p.m.
J. N. Petit Institute, Annual General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Bombay Amateurs' Performance of "Jack Straw," Opera House (in aid of the relatives of the lost crew of the cutter of H. M. S. "Perseus"), 9-30 p.m.
Signor Scrinzi's Farewell Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 14th inst. left Aden, at 7 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette,' with the outward mails, will leave Bombay harbour for Aden, at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	*
do do for Madras ...	*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March .....Sylvia ....J. W. Mo k	
Overture ...Crown Diamonds ...Auber	
Duet .....Excelsior .....Balfe	
Selection...Dear Little Denmark... ....Rube s	
Valse .....Rouge et Noir ....Lotter	
Selection...Fall-in Fairies.....German	
Galop .....Cock Horn ..... Hume	

RECEPTION AT GOVERMENT HOUSE.—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sydenham entertained all the members of the Secretariat at a dinner and reception (on Wednesday) last night.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; depth of water is at Prince' Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Wednes.	26	m	1 25	23	3
			2 12 a	28	6
Thurs.....	27	m	2 2	27	0
			2 59 a	27	3
Fri	28	m	2 39	25	8
			3 55 a	26	0
Satur ...	29	m	3 20	24	4
			5 8 a	25	0
Sun	30	m	4 14	24	1
			7 8 a	24	6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	March	h	m	ft.	in.
Wednes.	26	m	7 31	14	6
			7 59 a	18	7
Thurs ...	27	m	8 10	15	6
			8 44 a	19	11
Fri	28	m	8 51	16	9
			9 36 a	21	2
Satur ...	29	m	9 26	18	1
			11 34 a	22	0
Sun	30	m	10 42	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
26 (Wednes)	do	6h. 38m.	do	6h 51m.
27 (Thurs)	do	6h. 37m	do	6h. 51m.
28 (Friday)	do	6h 36m.	do	6h. 51m.
29 (Saturday)	do	6h. 35m.	do	6h. 52m.
30 (Sunday)	do	6h. 34 n.	do	6h. 52m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, March 29th, 6h. 27-7m. p.m.; New Moon, April 6, 11h. 18-2m. p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 11h. 9-2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 21st, 3h. 2-7m. a.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT AND MODERN SORCERY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of this society was held in the rooms of the B.B.R. Society in the Town Hall last evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), Lt Col. K.R Kirtikar, I.M.S. (retd.), the President occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following paper was then read:—Further Notes on Sorcery in Ancient Mediæval and Modern India by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L. The lecturer spoke of a terrible class of sorcerers called Jigar-khors or liver-eaters, who thrived in the 17th century A. D. They were believed to take away by glances or spells other people's livers and to eat them. According to the writer of "Muntakhabut towarikh" the sorcerers of the province of Thætha ate the livers of children. They received news from a distance by the help of the hyæna which they tamed by means of spells. They could also redeem a person from the path of sorcery by certain ceremonies. This classes of sorcerers did not sink when thrown into water, even with a mill-stone round their necks.

The women of Kamrup in Assam were also considered great adepts in sorcery.

The great Venetian traveller, Niccolas Manucci, who sojourned in India from 1653 to 1708 A. D., refers to a number of witch-stories. According to him Aurangzeb was a firm believer in magic. He wanted to know from a famous magician of his time which of his sons would become Emperor and destroy the rest.

The author then quoted the cases of alleged sorcery which now and then cropped up as instance of moral atavism in various parts of India, and which came before the courts of justice for trial of the offenders.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper ended the proceedings.

FAREWELL TO LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

The public entertainment to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham will be held on Thursday, April 3, in the University Gardens.

The entertainment by the Parsees to the Governor and Lady Sydenham comes off on the 2nd April, at Chateau Petti, Wardenroad.

The Mahomedans will entertain their Excellencies at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby-road, on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

INQUESTS.

OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday concluded the inquest touching the death of Khubchand Jagjivan (40), who was found lying unconscious, suffering from high fever, and died before medical assistance could be obtained.

The deceased expired in the Hindu dharamsala at Dadar, and his body was removed to the morgue. The inquiry was adjourned in order that the body might be identified.

Some friends and relations of the deceased, on learning that the body of a Hindu had been found and was not identified, went to the morgue, suspecting that the corpse might be that of the deceased who had been missing from home for some days.

Evidence was recorded, when the deceased's widow deposed that she did not suspect foul play, nor that he had committed suicide.

The Chemical Analyser to the Government, who examined the contents of the stomach, reported that he had traced opium in it.

The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of opium.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The successes of this marvellous woman's performances every night at the Excelsior have accentuated the verdict, accredited to her, of being possessed of some mysterious power unknown to the scientific world. On Tuesday night, at the after-dinner show, the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, in accepting Miss Annie Abbott's challenge, sent two motor-cars of 7 h. p. each, to pull in the opposite directions and break the grip of her subject whilst she had a flesh contact with him. This marvellous feat was successfully performed before a crowded house, whose loud appreciations echoed throughout the spacious theatre.

"The Little Georgia Magnet" and Capt. McLaglen will continue their "entr'acte" performances till about the 4th proximo, as Capt. McLaglen, the Jiu-Jitsu Champion of the World, has arranged Jiu Jitsu contests on the Excelsior stage, commencing from Saturday next.

The film pictures exhibited on the screen continue to interest the audiences, who closely follow each part with unvarying attention.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 15th March 1913 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 15th Mar. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	182240	1891188	20784263
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	5500	472808	5278·8
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	4100	33103	37203
Total...	2956·78	1·82020	1941727	21299271
Earnings for crdg 7 days ending 15th Mar 1 12				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	17729·7	181599·9	199329 6
A.D.C.Ry	1:5·33	54910	527120	582020
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3573	37130	40703
Total...	2957·80	1831490	1872424	2 5 572·
Increase or Decrease			+ 9	
G.I.P.Ry	— 1·07	+ 49103	751·61	+ 01 257
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 593	— 54812	— 51222
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 527	— 4·27	— 350

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1913.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MARCH 27.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavorkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

4-12, 668-11—Jamsetji R. and D. S. Amerchand and Co. vs Ramdas Vithaldas, Edgelow G W and Co.
77-12, 690-19—Wadia G and Co N. P. A. Wadia vs Eleonom N.P. A. Wadia Crawford B. and W.
59-12 134-12—Mulla and M Bawa Mirja Pir Mirja vs Pir Abdul Kadar Pir Dada Mirja and another Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

For Judgment.

313-10—Nanu H and Co. Jankibai vs S. G. Valangkar and others, Subnis and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1251-12—Capt and V., Chimanram Motilal vs Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

641-11—M B Chothea, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw Nusserwanji Bomanji vs Panthakay and another, Edgelow G W and Co, Part Heard, 18-2-1.

Testamentary Suits.

3-13—S Sju B and Co, Gerdhar Khadas and others vs Narbada Alias Bowli, Muljі Rh. and Th.
30-12—Mulji Kh. and Th., Karsondas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kahdas and others, Smetham B and Co.

Long Causes.

605-22-461-12—Crawford B and Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. vs. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., and ors Edgelow, G. W. & Co.
897-12—Manecklal and T. Ladobe B. Amrey vs. Sadanand Jaganath and ors., Shamrao M. and H.
398-12—Kalor H. M. and R. Messrs Lakhmichand Kanayalal Abdul Hussein Mahomedbhai Petell and Ez. a firm.
1005-12—D J Mantri, D K Shakua vs The Bombay Dying and Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C Vatcha and Co.
609-12—Dik and P, Indermall Kundunmall vs N R Shroff Mulji K and T.
1029-12—Unwalla and P, Gokuldas Dhunji vs Ramchordas Nanji.
1078-12—Bick M and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank D vs Sarabhai Dayabhai Seth, Edg E W and Co.
1134-Unwalla and P, Valibai vs Gokaldas Karsandas Madh, K and C.
114-13—Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Sha Vanmall Jetha, Jam R and D.
550-11—Matu J and M., Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popat Amarchand, a firm, Sham M and H.
310-11—Madh K and C, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Vardhaman, Cap and V.
776-12—Vachha and Co, R. D. Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhowji K and C.
1245-12—Mulji K and T, Nana Yesso Padval vs Sitabhai, Dustur, and Co.
160-13—Mulla and M, Maneckji Hormusji Wadia vs Jamshedji Bomonji Wadia and another, Little & Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Husain, vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed. Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co Jiwabhai Wadilal and others, vs The New Price Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and C. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others vs. The New Price Goods Bazaar and Co., Ltd, Payne and Co.
249-03—Malvi H M and R, Jayadal Lachminarayen and others vs Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmuli Kanayalal a firm vs. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmull Kadayalal a firm, vs. Shamji Ladha and Co. a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm vs Ebji Oomersey a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
760, 211-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmull Ramanand and another vs Sitaram Kissondayal, Ardeshir H D & Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shrike, vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and another, Subnis and G, Bhaishanker K and G.
1210-12—Sabnis and G., Merwanji Jehangir Vakil, Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke, Chitnis M and K.
789-10—Dadachanji and R. Bhikhachad Tajmal vs Ravalmal Lakhmichand Ard H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

2-13—Daph F and, J. Sanders Slater vs Radhai, Subnis and G.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1-13—Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co. a firm Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and others, Pestonji R K and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

824-10—Wadia and Co Narsey Madan vs Govind Jivan, Mulji Kb and T.

Long Causes.

39-12—Payne and Co, R D Sethna vs Velji Devji Ardeshir, H D and Co.
1085-12—Edg G W and Co. Narrandas Topanup vs R D Sethna Payne and Co.
676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.
45-12—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.
320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co; Motichand Jamnadas vs Snnderji Girdhar, Motichand.
66-12—Little and Co, The London Country and Westminster Bank vs The Bank of Bombay, Crawford and Co.
1190-12—Hiralal and Co Hari Bhan Lupne Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.
887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji R K and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
1353-12—Mulji K and Th Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Manecklal and T.
1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K and Th.
895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Biknell M R and Co.
242-12—Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another Jamsetji R and D.
184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamsetji R and D.
774-11—Little and Co Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasc vs Shaik Adam Hooseinally Vasi and another Edgelow G and Co.
375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow Craw B and Co.
801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopulrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.
479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.
416-12—Manch and N and Fatmabai vs Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Usaf Kabley, Moti and D.
1057-11—Kheend L and J M, Shaikh Usab Kubley, vs. Aba Haji Ebrahim, Mulle and M.
434-11—Mulla and M. S D Mehta, vs J. H. Bamboat, Shamrao M and H
1072-11—Mulla and M S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Mar. 28.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 14th inst. is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Barton, Mr J A and Mrs
Baldwin, Mrs G M
Cremen, Mr L F
Gordwyn, Nurs Sis. A
Harrison, Mr A C and Mrs
Hill, Lt-Col J R
Henderson, Mr R A
Johnstin's, nurse and child
Laurenson, Capt W R
Mordle, Miss A M
Monie, Mr P W
Maboney, Mr J S
Maltry, Mr C A and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr N
Barry, Col J F and Mrs
Banyard, Mr J A
Blori, Maj H R
Bruce, Mrs L L K
Baines, Mr L J
Beaumont, Mr W C M
Cooper, Miss L J
Constable, Mr W C and Mrs
Campbell, Dr
Fordyce, Miss
Hilton, Mr G C
Horne, Mr J W G
Jenkins, Mr J B
Johnstone, Mr A H and Mrs
Kennedy, Maj A C
Molyneux, Mr W A
Marr, Capt C E
McGregor, Capt D B Mrs
McLean, Lt L L
Newport, Lt C
Oyame, Capt E G
Smith, Capt H E and Mrs
Simkins, Mr C and Mrs
Singh, Mr G
Simcock, Mr P
Temple, Mr J
Tylden Patterson, Mr A E
Temple, Miss
Vesuna, Mr H B
Wilkinson, Mr J V S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Hutchinson, Mr H W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Wankiyn, Miss F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Lister, Capt C C
Winch, Mr C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Edwards, Lt-Col W R and Mrs W

Per s.s. "Circassia," Mar. 28.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia," is due to arrive here on the evening of the 28th instant with the following passengers.

Birdwood, Mrs W R
Conduitt, Miss B
Dodsworth, Lady and maid
Forbes, Miss
Hodson, Mrs C B, infant and nurse
Hume, Mr T
Johnson, Mrs, L
Kincaid, Mr C A
Kincaid, Mrs, child and nurse
Leggatt, Miss G
MacKinnon, Mrs P W
MacKinnon, Miss E
Peirse, Miss
Porter, Miss M M
Powell, Maj H R
Powell, Mrs
Roe, Mr H R
Sawyer, Mr G S
Wise, Mrs M M, 3 children, infant and nurse
Young, Mrs H A

YACHT CLUB RACES.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sailed on Wednesday at 3-0 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances	Entered Time by Vessel.	Corrected Time. Vessel.
	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Fenella	Capt Stack	5 4 44	5 33 59
Jenny Wren...	Dr. Goldsmith	Disqualified	
Maud.....	Mr. Howett ..	4 58 31	5 25 23
Mavourneen...	Mr N Taylor.....	4 55 6	5 21 52
N Tuxy	Colonel Carr	5 12 1	5 44 22
Curlew...	Major Carey ...	Disqualified	

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N. N. W. Butcher Island Starboard—N. Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course. Length 109 miles.; Wind N. W.; Strength moderate; 1st prize won by Mavourneen, 2nd by Maud and 3rd by Fenella.

A launch will leave Apollo Bunder on Saturday 29th instant, at 3 p.m. to follow racing. This boat has been very kindly placed at the disposal of the B. B. Y. C. and their friends, by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1994000	3355[illegible]00	1361000	.....
In Mar. 1913		a		a
Bombay ...	1587000	Nil	... ..	1587000
Total ,,	3581000	335[illegible]000	.....	2 6000

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and Ten Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	4903[illegible]000	41805235	775235	... ...
Rvd E'te To end of Mar. 1913		a		
Bombay..	22038000	19539806	.....	24 9294
Total ...	71038000	69344141	.....	17[illegible]859

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified opium at the sale of the 4th instant and also for Malwa opium at the sale of 12th instant.

I Introduce the simple, quick, and easy method of home baking with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

into your home. Cakes and scones raised with "Paisley Flour" turn out so light and well raised that they can be eaten hot and fragrant as they come from the oven.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve cent

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Mar 25. BOMBAY, MARCH 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 1-8	7-8	
3 do. Rentes	87 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 5-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 1-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	26 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	56 5-8	01	1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-29		
do. do. at Berlin	20 45 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York	4 37 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 5-16	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 5-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4	unchgd	

Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 13-16 unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Uncertain.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS. Transfer on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Easier. Quiet.
Spot ... Steady.
Futures Dull with a limited enquiry.
Manchester
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 „
Imports ...35,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·88—85
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9·25 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·60	6·59	6·58	6·55
+02	+02	+02	+02
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·50	6·39	6·24	
+01	+01	+01	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·15	6·12	6·10	
+01	+01	+01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·88 July 11·20.
New York official Noon call May 11·24 July 11·76.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·17 July 12·19.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 23,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 5,709
„ Exports to Continent ... 20,000
Spot Cotton 11·56 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 11·52—07
Futures—Month of July 11·74—06

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·11—04
Futures month of July ... 12·03+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ...	12,190,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	353,000
East Indian do ...	125,000
American do ...	3,747,000
Other do ...	1 5,000

See telegram of 20-3-13.

Liverpool, March 25.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Very little doing.
Tone Cloths. ... Steady.
Weft American "54" ... 11 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 13 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 1-4
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B ... 10 3-4
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B ... 11
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 24
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 10
„ „ 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 1 1-2
„ Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3 1-4
„ Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Liepmans No 1500 ... 12 9
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11
F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool 6 7-16
Buyers or Sellers ... ...Nominal
months ... ...Mar.-Apr
Water Twist American 30s. 10 1-2 pence
„ „ „ 40s. 11 1-2 „
Mule „ „ 40s. 11 1-8 „
„ „ „ 50s. 12 7-8
„ „ „ 60s. 15 1-8
„ „ Egyptian 40s. 16 1-2 „
„ „ „ 50s. 17 „
„ „ „ 60s. 18 „

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4+3-8
Do. Months ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4+1-8
Do Months— ... May-June
Tone—Firmer—London—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe-62 lbs. ... 35 3-4
do Months—Mar.-April
Buyers &c ... Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 25 7-8+3-4
Mar.-April.
do Buyers &c ... ... Sellers
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...37 3-4+1-4
Do Months March-April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Indian Cawnpore per 416 lbs
35 p.c. ex-ship. ... 49 1-2—1-3
Do. Months— ...April.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
35 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 +1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47 + 1-2
Do. Months— ...March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.
Tone:—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta ... 41 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-June
Do. London—Value—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 41 7-8+1-8
Do. Months— ...Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-13-9+0-1-3
Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Done—Firm

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...11 5-8+1-8
RUBBER— ...3 10 1-2 unchgd
Para Rubber Mar.-April—Value—Quiet
METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 64 5-3+5-3
Copper Braziers ... £78 1-2 + 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s. 6d.—Value
ARRIVALS:—
"Rochdale," "Mystic", "Umtala."
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... 13 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... Mar.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 9 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—Mar.-Apr.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 11 3-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
10 0 3-4 unchgd—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Only limited business.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India 14 3 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments...Apl.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 1 1-2—2 1-4
Month of Shipments ...Mar.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet and no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [26TH Mar. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
16 Packages	Rs. 36,000	Bahrein	National Bank
Rupees			

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th March 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	36	42,089
B. B. and C. I. Rail	20	21,909

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 27th Dec. 1912 8 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. „ 8 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 1 3-4 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and there are few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3d. 31 32
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credits 8 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4d. 1-4 25th Apl.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141
Shanghai „	...188 1-2
Japan „	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 95 1-4 for cash and the near settlement and improved 1-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	5 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 95	5 0
2nd „	...	„ 95	7 0

BULLIONS.—

Quotations for bar silver in London yesterday were 1-16 lower both ready and forward at 26 1-16 and 26 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 56 5-8. The local market opened at 65 13-16 ex-duty for the first settlement and advanced 3-16 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24	0 0
Australian „	...	„ 23	15 0
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...	„ 66	2 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 66	0 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 66	10 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...	„ 75	8 0
1st Settlement March	...	„ 75	6 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ 76	0 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Owing to free selling by New York operators the American markets closed easier with a decline of 6 to 7 points in New York futures and 4 points in New Orleans. A private telegram received to-day says that the storm damage is very slight, almost nil. The local market opens quiet after the Broach settlement, and there has been little business doing in forward contracts during the day. Japan shippers are reported to have brought ready delivery orders of Broach.

Good Broach March 1914 is quoted about Rs. 295. A small business has been done in the bazar. For ready cotton the demand is moderate.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 315	April.
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	„ 298	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	„ 295	„
Fine M. G. Veotmal	...	„ 292-3	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	„ 289	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	„ 284	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	„ 264	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	„ 257	„
Sawginned Dharwar	...	„ 307	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns	...	„ 290	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet steady
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·58	6 57	6·56
—02	—02	—03
June-July	July-August.	Aug.-Sept.
6·53	6·47	6·36
—02	—03	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·22	6·14	6·11
—03	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... „ 8 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 3 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl-May 8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Gurzat Apl-May ... „ 8 10 0 B.T.

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet.
Bold White 95 p.c. Rs. 57 0 0
Small White ... „ 55 8 0
Black Kutai ... „ 48 8 0
Bel Khandwa ... „ .....
Yellow Higanghat „ 61 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
April-May ... Rs. 13 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0
Forward „ Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote.—
Bold ... Rs. 49 0 0
Small ... „ 47 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi 95 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 6 B.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 10 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,662 1-2
Bank of India	...	64
Eastern Bank	...	90
Indian Specie	...	64 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	...	107 1-2
David	...	497 1-2
Kohinoor	...	772 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,127 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,307 1-2
Vishnu Cotton Ordy.	...	39)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		184 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		175 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	..	1,495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ... 536 1-4 x. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	14,827 bales.
Wheat	...	21,629 cwts.
Linseed	...	19,012 „
Rapeseed	...	9,192 „
Gingellyseed	...	6,209 „
Poppyseed	...	862 „
Groundnuts	...	2,813 „
Castorseed	...	6,786 „
Rice	...	30,654 „
Myrabollams	...	6,356 „
Cottonseed	...	10,604 „
Mowrasee	...	11 „
Gram	...	3,789 „
Joowar	...	7,649 „
Maize	...	nil „
Barley	...	1,366 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 25.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 23,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 20,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·60
Future Cotton at New York May ... 11·82—7
Future Cotton at New York July ... 11·74—6
Tone Market at closing Spot.. Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... do
General Tone of Market:—Advanced on unfavorable cables declined later on commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 25.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... 12·11—4
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... 12·02—4
Opening tone of Market— Steady
Closing tone of Market— .....

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 25.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... Steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 1,000 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 35,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9·95
Mid American at Liverpool ...6·86—9
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool. G O C

Mar.-Apr.	...	6·60+2
Apr.-May	...	6·59+2
May-June	...	6·58+2
June-July	...	6·55+2
July-Aug.	...	6·50+1
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·39+1
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·24+1
Oct.-Nov.	...	6·15+1
Nov.-Dec.	...	6·12+1

Manchester Piece goods market firm makers holding out for better prices.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (p e r 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn. 44 Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... Mar.-Apl.—Hamburg ... ... 47 Sellers
Do. La Plata...Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg— ... 41 9 Done
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Mar— £ 24 10 0
do ... May-June— £ 24 0 0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal...Apl.-May.—Hamburg... 70 3 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Mar.-Apr.—Antwerp ... 50 „
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... 52 „
Do. Ferosepore usual bold Mar.-Apl.—Antwerp ... Nomi
Do. Jamba Bed—Mar.-Apl. Antwerp... ... Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady

Cotton seed, Bombay parcels. Mar.-Apl.—Hull ...£6-11-6 „
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Quiet
Gingelly Seed, Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London. .....
Wheat, Choice white Karachi Mar.-Apl.—London ...39 9 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 422 lbs.) Mar.-Apl.—London... 39 6 „
Do. Club No. 2 ..Mar.-Apl.—London ... 39 9 „
Do. Choice white Delhi March-Apl.—London— Nomi
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Steady
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. .....
Do do Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 3 3-8 „
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... Quiet
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .

LONDON, Mar 25.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Mar 10 „ Sellers
German Beet-root, 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr. 10 1 1-2 „
„ Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Mar.-Apr. ...13 1 1-2 „
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Apl.-May—13 3 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... Mar.-Apl. 12 10 1-2„
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India...Apl.-May 13 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Mar. 12 4 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Mar.-Apr. 14 3 „
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Apl.-May... 14 4 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady

LONDON, Mar. 25.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl...	12 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Mar.-Apl....	13 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Calcutta...June..	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi Mar.-Apl....	13 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market	Quiet
Special Feature ...	and unchanged

LONDON, Mar. 25.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	64 10 0
„ Best English Selected.	71 0 0
„ Braziers	78 10 0
„ Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter	21 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	216 0 0
Yellow Metal	0 0 7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B I, p.c. F O B L'pool	11 17 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 4 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 6 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 0
Lead Pig English	16 17 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	26 1-16
„ 2 months hence ...	26 7-16
„ Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing

LONDON, Mar. 25.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	26 1-16
Silver 2 months	26 7-16
„ Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet with little doing
„ Tendency, etc., of the Market	do
Rentes 3 per cent	£ 88
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 74 1-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 89 1-2
Sterling loan	£ 89 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent...	£ 75 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ..	£ 63 1-4
Bar Gold per oz	77·9

Opening Tone of Finance Market—Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market—Steady.

Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45 1-2
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·87 1-8
Interest day to day loans ...	4 7-8
Interest 7 days Market loans.	4 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

		£
Silver to Bombay	—	20,000
Gold to Bombay	...	180,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	...	10,000

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 7,000 Bales.
Tone of Market ...Quiet but steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Mar.-Apl. ..	6·60	6 58
Apl.-May ...	6·59	6·57
May-June...	6 53	6·56
June-July...	6 55	6·53
July-Aug....	6·50	6·48
Aug.-Sept...	6·39	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·22
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·15	6·13
Nov-Dec....	6·13	6·10

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1632½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	170
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	71½
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12 „	637½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	6½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	13
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		20
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charted Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	90
Mercantile Bank (p)	25	12·10	8 „	£ 1½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 2	£37½

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	765
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Bejrar Mfg ..	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	260
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	750
Bombay United ..	250	250	Nil	520
Century ...	100	100	3	28
Central India ...	500	500	70	2195
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1470
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 10	705
Crescent ...	100	100	4	107½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1080
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	220	10	495
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	570
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	195
Fazulbhoy ...	200	150	..	45
Framji Petit ...	1000	1 00	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	300
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ..	500	500	...	80
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	10 0	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	151½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	260
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	762½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1330
Madras United ...	1000	10.0	50	2150
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1440
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3115
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	80	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	250
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1070
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	147½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	100
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr 35	420
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	80
Standard Mills ...	600	600	25	1305
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan...	250	250	10	270
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1695
Textile	500	500	30	1465
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	400
Western India ...	1000	1000	Nil	632½
			25	645

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	6 p c.	1·5
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamanka	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ..	10	10	6 p. c	28
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	58
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	587½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	184½
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	176
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	4 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	965
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	240
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	272½
Central I. M. Co., Ld'.....	10	10	8½	33
Delhi Flour	200	100	10	120
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c	300
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	10	50	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co	200	125	12½ „	174
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ..	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co.....	100	100	4 p. c.	...
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	72
Napier Hotel Co .	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	200	50	20 p.c.	330
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co..	1000	1000	yr. 42	835
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20½d
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	90
Scunay and Co ...	100	100	...	20
O.	71	85	...	99
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	214
Ld P.	120	150	...	175
Thacker and Co ...	5	50	30 p.c	2 2
Telephone Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	61
Treasurer and Co...	500	500	yr. 80	460

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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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Let us know and we will send you a few ideas as to how you can best invest it with
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
for the benefit of yourself and your family.
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THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE GUARD'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

The "Madras Mail" publishes the following to-day :—

In our issue of Monday last a telegram emanating from the Associated Press, Bombay, stated that a strike was threatened on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and would probably spread throughout the Indian Railways. As the telegram is of public interest, we deputed our representative to institute enquiries and have had the following facts placed at our disposal by the Railway authorities :—

"Guard Buckley, the man in question, is a local Secretary of the Amalgamated Society. The railway servant was recently ordered on transfer from Bitragunta to Gooty. On receipt of his transfer order he telegraphed direct to the General Traffic Manager to arrange a personal interview regarding grievances.

"In reply the General Traffic Manager wrote to the District Traffic Superintendent under whose immediate orders the Guard was, as follows :—If this (telegram) refers to Guard Buckley's transfer to Gooty, I have no desire to interview him in the matter, as the order of transfer was made by myself. If he has any other difficulties I have no objection to give him an interview on his way to Gooty. A copy of this reply was communicated to the guard, but, prior to the receipt of it by him, he wrote to his District Officer explaining that he desires a postponement of his transfer, owing to his wife being a patient in the Madras Hospital, and that he wished to be allowed to remain at Bitragunta until her discharge. In view of this explanation, the General Traffic Manager at once agreed to the postponement of his transfer, and further stated that, should the guard desire to represent any grievances to him he was quite prepared to see him. This was acknowledged by the guard in a letter dated the 1st inst., wherein, after referring to his letters dating from May 1912, he concluded by saying that the District Traffic Superintendent and the General Traffic Manager could have settled this question rightly and justly had he been given a patient hearing, but that action had met with universal disapproval and in their own interests, considering all things, it would be wise to cancel the transfer until a searching enquiry was held by the Agent. The General Traffic Manager took exception to a letter of this nature and intimated by telegram that, unless the guard apologised or withdrew what he had written on or before the 10th instant, he would be suspended from duty. As no notice of this message was taken beyond acknowledging its receipt, the guard was suspended from duty from the 11th inst.

"We are informed (says the "Madras Mail") that the case was then referred to the Agent for orders, and he, on the 18th inst., directed the guard should be so advised. He at the same time, intimated that, should the guard wish to defend or explain his action, he should do so, in writing in time to reach the Agent not later than the 19th inst.

"The Railway authorities consider that ample opportunity was thus afforded to the guard to withdraw from the position he had taken up. The only reply which was received was the letter dated the 16th inst., which, could not be read as an apology, and could not in the Agent's opinion be regarded as in any way satisfactory. After carefully going through the records, the Agent came to the conclusion that the guard had all along had great consideration shown to him but had failed to benefit therefrom, except that at times, the man appeared to have been repentant, as for instance when after addressing his official superior in the following terms :—I note with disgust your high-handed orders. 'I shall certainly see you don't have it all your own way here,' he apologised in the presence of his District Officer and got off with a warning. It is, however, stated that he subsequently denied having apologised on the 19th inst. the day up to which the guard had been given the opportunity of explaining his attitude in his letter of the 1st inst. The General Traffic Manager gave him an interview at his own request, but, as he objected to any record being kept of what might pass, nothing came out of this interview beyond the request that he might see the Agent. This, he was told, the Agent could not agree to, unless the letter of the 1st inst. was previously withdrawn under circumstances explained.

"Orders were issued for the men to be informed that the company no longer required his services, and to give him a month's pay in lieu of notice."

BENGAL COUNCIL.

ALTERATION IN THE GAMBLING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, his Excellency the Governor presiding. After interpellations, Sir William Duke presented the report of the Select Committee on the Gambling Bill. The Committee has altered the definition of the word "gambling" so as to exclude betting upon horse races from the operation of the gambling laws only when it takes place on race days, and in enclosures which Stewards set apart. The provision has also been made in respect of street betting.

Mr. Stephenson next presented the Select Committee's report on the Calcutta Municipal Loans Bill, after which Nawab Shams-ul-Ulma introduced a Bill to provide for the appointment of sanitary officers for certain municipalities outside Calcutta. It was intended to require all municipalities, with a population of fifty thousand, to employ a health officer, and those with a population of sixteen thousand a sanitary inspector.

The Public Demands Recovery Bill was next passed, after which Sir William Duke presented the Budget for 1913-14. There was no change in the Budget from the revised financial statement.

The Council then adjourned till the 2nd April.

The Government of Madras have decided to apply the provisions of Leper Act of 1898 throughout the Presidency, and have asked the Surgeon-General to sumbit proposals for the establishment of a leper asylum at Chingleput, and to convene a conference of representatives of the leper institutions in the Presidency, for making arrangements for the immediate application of the Act.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE MADRASA.

The prize-distribution of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Madrasa in Hornby-road. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of Mahomedans and a few of other communties where also present. After an interesting programme of recitations, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society, presented the report for the period since the last prize-distribution on 4th March 1912. The institution afforded great opportunities to the poorer classes. No student was turned from its doors. There were scholarships.

Regarding the scheme for the foundation of a college, Mr. Mirza Ali said that they had hoped to see the realisation of that scheme on the landing of their Imperial Majesties. But about that time the national movement for a university at Aligarh was started and subscriptions were freely collected for that purpose. The realization of the scheme had been delayed, first by the university movement and then by the Balkan war, in connection with both of which funds had been diverted which might otherwise have come their way. The report gave a history of the institution since its inception in 1880 and mentioned the several satisfactory features of the period under report. The attendance at Hornby, road was 236, against 188 at the same date last year, but in the branches at Parel and Nagpada there has been a decline.

The result at the public examination had been fair. All three of the boys sent up for the school final had passed; and out of the nine sent up for the Matriculation, three had passed, which was better than the average university results.

The hostel accommodation was good and students of institutions were also accommodated there.

Religious instruction was imparted, but they confined themselves to its general principles and tenets, keeping clear of all sectarian and controversial subjects.

Mrs. Hill having distributed the prizes, the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Hill rose to speak.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill in expressing the pleasure it gave him to meet his audience, said, he believed they were sincerely actuated by the desire to further the needs of the Mahomedan Community on this side of India, to the best of their powers, and so was he.

In the choice between the usual platitudes or the frank discussion on the larger questions which bulked before their eyes, he preferred to believe that they would wish him to talk to them as men and brothers. If that evening he did all the talking, there was to-morrow and the next day when they might discuss the matter with him. But frankness must begin by one side opening his heart. All he would ask was "be fair and give credit for the best motives." Recent events affecting the temporal power of the Turkish Empire, it was feared, might have a disturbing influence upon the followers of Islam in India. He would ask them to view the problem from a broader and more historical standpoint than was usually taken. The speaker traced the history of the Ottoman Empire as follows.

"What is really happening in Macedonia, and why? In 1453 the wave of Mahomedan conquest in South-eastern Europe culminated in the fall of Constantinople and its establishment as the capital of the empire of the house of Othman; and it is not without interest at the present moment to reflect that if there was any event which might have prevented the absorption by Mahomet II of the decayed Christian Empire of Constantinople, it was the war between the Moghuls under Timur Beg and the Othman dynasty which led to the absolute defeat of the latter in 1402 at the battle of Angora and put back the advance of Islam, in Macedonia by just 50 years. The Othmans, recovered, as we know, but the point to which I would draw your attention is that they did so and advanced in power not as the universally recognised pioneers of Islam, but in spite of the rivalry of the Moghuls, who were their rivals for supremacy. Fortunatly for the former, 'Moghul ambition was diverted eastward towards India, leaving Othman aims in the West thenceforward undisturbed by a rival Moslem power.

"The position then was that with Constantinople as a base, the Othman Empire was able to overrun and reduce to submission the various Slav, Czech, Serb and Bulgarian tribes inhabiting the country adjacent to Constantinople and the Balcans. But, though reduced to submission, neither Thrace, Macedonia nor the Balkan country was either colonised or proselytised. For the last 500 years they have smouldered in unwilling subjection. I need not speak of the nature of the administration, since that, though not a negligible factor in bringing about the present warfare, is more or less irrelevant when considering larger developments. With increased prosperity and advanced in civilisation and education, these tribes have developed outside the geographical confines of the Ottoman Empire an autonomy of their own, despite the resistance in some instance of their northern European neighbours. The tendency towards a growth of racial homogenity with claims to political autonomy, is indeed a modern development of great interest which is displaying itself in other parts of Europe also and may hereafter have a profound effect upon the political map of Europe. The time at length came when the Bulgarians, Servians, etc., have felt themselves powerful enough to dispute with the Ottoman Empire their right to retain the lands conquered from them 500 years ago.

"Fundamentally, therefore, the war proceeding in Europe was not connected with religion at all, though as the combatants belong to different races, it was impossible entirely to ignore that difference.

"Incidentally a fact, which Moslems in India and all over the world could not afford to ignore, was the revolution of 1907, which, while deposing the hereditary Kalipha, Sultan Abdul Hamid, substituted a quasi-constitutional form of government for the temporal administration of the Turkish Empire. A little reflection would show of what vast importance this fact had for Islam throughout the world in relation to international strife."

He had so far not suggested any definite inference from bare history in relation to the Indian Mahomedan attitude towards Macedonian affairs.

He would now make some general observations which would have some relevance to deserve the consideration of the Mahomedans of the Indian Empire. The speaker dwelt on the powerful influence exerted by religion on politics, civilization suffered more from contesting religious factions than any other single cause, but there was generally some underlying material gain or loss in view by the fomentors of war in mediæval times. In those days, however, education was backward. Reckless phrase-making was accepted at its own valuation that was not altogether so in India at the present day. He believed at any rate the enterprising Mahomedans of Bombay Presidency were capable and willing to think for themselves and be guided by the best traditions of their religion and the teachings of their august prophet.

The destiny of Islam in India was a great one. If the education imparted in the Anjuman buildings was to be a fruitful, one its leaders should know clearly whither all education tended. Mr. Hill quoted passages from the Koran whose lesson he said, was that Mahomedans of India had to work out their own advancement and salvation by their own unremitting and self-sacrificing efforts.

The speaker went on to refer to the other schools managed by the Anjuman.

He regretted the numbers of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular institution at Nagpada and the High School did not tend to increase. He urged the leaders to discover the cause and remedy the defect. On the other hand, it was gratifying to learn that discipline is well maintained.

In conclusion Mr. Hill expressed his thanks for the reception accorded him and Mrs. Hill. He wished the society every success and concluded with a quotation from Sadis' Gulistan addressed to the boys :—

"If you want your father's inheritance acquire your fathers's learning, because his material wealth will be squandered in ten days."

The Hon. Mr. Haji Yousuf Haji Ismail Subani, the President of the Society, them thanked Mr. and Mrs. Hill for having consented to preside and to distribute the prizes, and the gathering dipersed.

HONOUR TO HINDU BARONET.

A congratulatory address was given last night to the Hon. Sardar Sir Chinubai Madhavlal by the Hindu Community of Bombay on the honour of Baronetcy conferred on him by his Majesty the King-Emperor. A number of Hindu gentlemen were invited and they met in a garden party in the compound of the Mangaldas House.

Amongst those present were :—Sir Jagmohandas Verjivandas, Mahomedbhoy L. Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. C. D. Pattani, Sardar Nooroji Vakil, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Lesley Rogers, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Mr. Parshotamdas Mangaldas, Mr. Amirudin Tayebji, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. S. K. Parekh, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Narotum Morarji, Mr. H. L. Kavle, Mr. Raoji V. J. Shunker Sheth Dr. Y. D. Gidh and Mr. N. V. Mandlick.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, who presided after eulogising the charitable acts of the guest of the evening who was the first Hindu Baronet, read the address in which it was stated that we, the members of the Hindu Community of Bombay embraced this earliest opportunity afforded to them to offer their hearty felicitation on the dignity of a baronet, which his Majesty the King-Emperor had been graciously pleased to confer on him and which the community to which he belonged highly prized as the very first of its kind bestowed on him as its most worthy representative. He had ably and successfully followed in the footsteps of his distinguished ancestor and the pioneer of cotton industry in the city of Ahmedabad. The name of Runchodlal Chotalal was indeed an honoured name not only in his native town but all throughout the Bombay Presidency. He was not only a successful millowner but also an experienced and capable citizen. In and around Ahmedabad there were many evidences of the strenuous work he had done for the better welfare and sanitary condition of his city. As such a citizen his name was certain to be cherished with esteem and gratitude for many a generation to come. But his efforts even did not end there. His philanthropy was too well known to requite any mention. Taking him all round whether as a merchant, a citizen or a legislator, he had left his mark on his native city, of which he (Sir Chunilal) could not but feel proud.

It was a source of the highest gratification that he had demonstrated by his own business sagacity, civic duties and unexampled philanthropy in his native city and elsewhere that he was a worthy grandson of that great personage. They might now say, without flattery, that there was no name so honoured so respected and so regarded as his own. He had shewn how, not only a captain of industry could accumulate wealth, but how by judicious deeds of philanthropy such large wealth might be utilised. It was superfluous to recount so many of those benevolent benefactions, with which his name was associated—benefactions in aid of liberal and technical education, of relief of suffering humanity, and of arts and science. The benefaction of the Gujerat College would stand as a monument of his progressive ideas as to higher learning in his district, while his princely donation towards Madhavlal Science College would be remembered with the warmest gratitude by generations, who would derive benefit from it.

Sir Chinubhai replied to the address and tendered his heartfelt and most greatful thanks to the kind and generous members of the Hindu community of Bombay for doing him this great and signal honour that evening. He said he only wished he had some of the qualifications attributed to him in the address. It was true that following in the footsteps of his revered grandfather, the late Mr. Runchhodlal, he had striven for the progress and development of the city of his birth, but with regard of this he must say that there was nothing extraordinary about it. It was his belief that wayman in this world had a mission of his own to perform and God furnished him with suitable opportunities to fulfil it. And he was fortunate enough to secure the sympathies of their illustrious and popular Governor, who had materially if not wholly helped him to carry out what little he had been able to do for his native place. It was not given to everyone, to his fellowmen to come forward to offer their money to the extent of about half a crore of rupees, even for their own benefit, as his Excellency had succeeded in doing by the sheer influence of his sincere and disinterested sympathies. He agreed with them that the honour conferred upon him was unique and words failed him to express adequately his deep gratitude to his Majesty the King-Emperor and the benign British Government, who had thus given a practical demonstration that all communities in India were equal. In conclusion he thanked the Hindus of the great commercial city of Bombay for honouring him that evening.

The chairman and Sir Chinubhai were garlanded, and the guests adjourned to the bower to partake of excellent refreshments provided by Mongini Brothers.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Hari Nath Ray, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice Digambar Chatterjee.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

TEXT OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Inaugural Address of the new United States President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, at Washington, on March 4, was as follows :

There has been a change of Government. It began two years ago, when the House of Representatives became democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The Senate about to assemble will also be democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does this change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds to-day. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habits of our thoughts and of our lives have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh awakened eyes have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in, and familiar stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our life.

"LIFE IS VERY GREAT."

We see that in many things life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also very great in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate sufferings and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of Government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scoring to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen piteously the years through.

"OUR DUTY IS TO CLEANSE."

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanise every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalising it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the leavers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves.

We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have itemised with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEMS.

A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the Government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests ; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the Government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits ; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading-strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labour, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country ; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings, or served, as it should be, through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs ; water-courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing, without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine.

We have studied, as perhaps no other nation has, the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organisers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals. Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which Government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice.

LAW AND SOCIETY.

Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labour, which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves, are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day—to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearth-fire of every man's conscience and vision of the right.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The importation of copies of El Islam, published at Tokyo, is prohibited in India.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Meston will leave Lucknow on the 26th April for Naini Tal.

The English mail steamer with London dates to the 14th March is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, after a short visit to Simla, will proceed on tour to Bombay and Calcutta.

The Secretary of State for India has formally sanctioned the staff and establishments of the Account Offices in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

The Karachi radio office was in touch with the transport Dufferin since 23 hours on Sunday. Radio messages were accepted up to 18 hours on 25th instant, at the rate of eight annas per word.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at Bankipore to accord a fitting reception to the Hon. Maharaja Bahadur of Cossimbazar, who will halt here on his way from Delhi. Besides a reception at the railway station, an address will be presented to him by the Bengali community. The address, illuminated in gold, will be enclosed in a very costly "thendbaa" made by and old tailor representing one of the oldest industries of Behar. The second address will be presented by the Beharee Students Association, while the third will be by the Surhid Parishat, which will ask the Maharaja to become its patron.

The committee appointed to deal with affairs relating to the new capital will be called the Imperial Delhi Committee and will consist of Mr. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, Mr. Keeling, Chief Engineer, Mr. Stokes, Financial Department, and an architect yet to be nominated. Mr. deMontmorency, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, will be Secretary. The advisory members to be called in, when needed, will be the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, officers representing the Army Department and the Railway Department and the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India.

The latest annual report on the East Africa Protectorate contains, as usual, information about the game of that country. A decrease in revenue from the various forms of shooting licences is attributed to the counter-attraction of the Durbar, and to the fact that visiting sportsmen have only recently realised the great facilities for shooting with less expense which are offered by the £1 traveller's licence. The condition and stock of game in the two reserves is said to be satisfactory and there is no disease. Ostriches and the greater kudu are increasing; there are large numbers of elephants, but rhinoceroses have decreased. On the whole the prospects of the game in the Protectorate are quite satisfactory, and the report must be very tempting to many sportsmen in this country. There have been exceptionally heavy rains during the early months of 1912, which, by producing abundant supplies of food, act powerfully as a preventive to disease and are favourable to prolific breeding.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Interru. ted.	Via Turkey Inte.rupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th March.

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohamerrah, Schonschter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at senders risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-10-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language, English, German or Turkish. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

Greek administration notify that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elasona has re-opened via eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selimgrad (Mostapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumaa (Djoumabala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demir, Hissar, Dedeghadj and Novrokop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Ptisvich, Obailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Kratovo, Kitchevo, Pitlep, Prustina, Prizren, Scoplie (Uskub), Suentiza, Testovo, Vizes (Keorprulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office at Saint Jean Di Medovo (Sgiobannia D Medua). (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without restrictions (17-3-13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-3-13).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 189 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES

A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris, 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 8
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 6
Malvasia, White	2 10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, ,, White do. do.	3 8
Port Wine, White old dry	1 12
Port Wine, Red	1 12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 0
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1 6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1 12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1 12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5 4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	4 0
,, 1890 (Princes)	5 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	6 0

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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
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INVESTED IN GOVERN-
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LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply
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Oriental Building, Bombay.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for 2¼ Crores of Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16 Lakhs ,,
Annual Income	... ... 2½ Crores ,,
Assets	... ...9 ,, ,,
Total Payments under Policies	... ... 42 ,, ,,
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... ... 65 Lakhs ,,

CALL FOR LATEST
PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
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CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..... .. £29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE..... 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information, apply to
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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p	
Snowflake 150 doz	6 0 2	per case.
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Davoe's Brilliant 125 doz	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 doz	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 doz...	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).....	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bundra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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New features, including illustrations, added in the second year.

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FREE OF COST

CARTONS CONTAINING :—

SAMPLE TIN OF "NESTLE" BRAND CONDENSED MILK, "NESTLE" MILK FOOD, "KOHLER'S" PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, "NESTLE" SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE, AND "NESTLE" NUT MILK CHOCOLATE ON RECEIPT OF 4 ANNA STAMP TO DEFRAY POSTAGE AND PACKING.

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Application to
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No.209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 27th March, 1913.

CHINA AND TIBET.

LITTLE has been heard of late of the operations of the Chinese expedition into Eastern Tibet, but a Tachienlu correspondent, writing at the end of January, tells us that the Tibetans had defeated the Chinese forces, and were again in possession of the country with the exception of one or two strategic points. One or two insignificant successes had been gained by the Chinese; but Hsiangcheng was able to hold them in check compelling them to withdraw their advance posts and concentrate at Batang, Litang, and Hokeo. There, it is believed, they will be obliged to remain until the winter is over and reinforcements can reach them. Meantime, the Chinese general is said to have decided upon a new plan of campaign, and set to work training men for service in mountain regions. Three thousand troops are on their way to Tachienlu from Chengtu to assist in the attack on Hsiangcheng, and to relieve men who volunteered for service for a limited time only. "That the situation demands more troops reveals to a deceived Republic the true condition of Eastern Tibet. That Yuin Tutuh's large expedition is still on the border and unable to advance or subdue the Tibetans is now well-known." That is the situation at the time. It is certain that there was severe fighting in the interior, and the strength and position of the Tibetan forces have caused their opponents much surprise, as also has the discovery that they are equipped with modern weapons which they know full well how to use. Wherein the present expedition has failed has been the inability of its commanders to appreciate the situation, and measure their opponents' strength.

British and American critics, who are in touch with the expedition, declare that had a fourth of the forces now employed on arrival at the border in June or July last proceeded to the interior, Eastern Tibet could have been gained, and millions of taels saved. As it is, they fear that Tibet, as a whole, civil and spiritual, is lost to China. Yuin Tutuh, the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force, is still in Tachienlu, whence the correspondent writes, His soldiers are massed between there and Litang, and are finding it exceedingly difficult to defend themselves without attempting to carry on aggressive warfare. Unfortunately for their chief, the troops have grown discontented. They imagined, when they set out, that they had only something in the nature of a transfrontier parade before them. They had all along regarded the Tibetans as barbarians, but no greater surprise awaited them than the discovery that they were wrong, that the Tibetans by some means had acquired weapons of precision, and with them the knowledge how to use them. The explanation may be found in the fact that, when Hsiangcheng fell last year, close on three hundred Chinese soldiers surrendered to the Tibetans; and, since then, though reported as fallen, have been fighting for them. Their leader was formerly an officer under His Excellency Chao, and it is felt that the repeated successes of the Tibetans since then have been due, in no small measure, to the assistance of these renegades. Though Yuin Tutuh's soldiers are greatly dissatisfied, they are believed to be loyal, but it is hardly likely they will remain so under existing circumstances, and having against them their own countrymen, who seem to have profited by the transfer of their allegiance.

The fact that time has wrought changes in the Tibetans as well as in the Chinese will have to be fully recognised before China can hope to carry out her intentions in Tibet. His Excellency Chao spent something like seven years endeavouring to subjugate the territory in Eastern Tibet, peopled by close on a million souls. His experience should have enlightened China, but she failed to profit by the lessons he had learnt. Hsiangcheng held out against them for six months when they were armed only with crude match-locks. With good modern weapons and an ample supply of ammunition, they have become more formidable. They will no longer submit to terrorizing by the large Chinese caravans on the way to and from Lhasa, and the days of their subjection are apparently over—unless China entirely changes her methods—even if eventually she succeeds in her present object. The outlook at the moment is a continuation of trouble, the more so as, though Yuin Tutuh has confidence in his men, there are still several thousand old border troops scattered throughout Eastern Tibet, concerning whose loyalty it is difficult to speak. Their relations with the troops of the present expedition are described as precarious. They will not mingle with them regarding them disdainfully, and when Yuin Tutuh invited Ku Tong-ling to command the troops in the attack on Hsiangcheng, he consented only on condition that his own old troops should serve with him. Friction between the two sections seems imminent, and the prolonged period of inaction is favourable to it. Reinforcements on a large scale are necessary, and strenuous action, the moment it is possible, must commence if China is determined to subjugate Eastern Tibet; otherwise disorder must continue and the Tachienlu correspondent's prediction as to the permanent loss of the territory will be fulfilled.

IRISH AND INDIAN RESEMBLANCES.

WHATEVER may be thought of the Celtic revival in Ireland, and of the literature produced under the wizard wand of Mr. W. B. Yeats, some of the plays and stories published in the last ten years suggest very strongly the points of resemblance between the character of the Irish peasant and the Indian ryot. This is especially the case in respect to the attitude of the people in the two countries towards their respective police. A play entitled the "Playboy of the Western World," by Mr. J. M. Synge, treats of the vagaries of a man who killed, or believed that he had killed, his father. So long as the event happened a good way from their own village, the characters in the play are loud in their approval of the deed, and show a most zealous desire to shield the malefactor from the arm of the law. They also exhibit a contempt for the character of the police, which may be justifiable in country districts in Ireland, and is almost certainly justifiable in the Indian mofussil. When the murderer explains that the police failed to arrest him, one of the speakers remarks:—"It's only with a common weekday murderer them lads would be trusting their carcase and that man should be a great terror when his temper's roused,"—meaning that the police will only tackle fairly soft jobs. The news instantly goes round the village, and the murderer becomes a hero, but throughout there runs the determination of every man, woman, and child, that, even if the police turn up, no evidence shall be forth coming. No one will know anything about the event. But the old father comes to life again, follows Christy, his son, to the village of the play, where Christy strikes him again. Once more he is believed to be dead, and this time everyone is determined to arrest the murderer for no other reason than to avoid the chance of any one of themselves being falsely accused of the crime. That is to say, in Ireland as in India, there is the firm belief that the police will get up a false case if they cannot find out a true one on the same facts. One of the characters remarks:—"If we took pity on you, the Lord God would, may be, bring us ruin from the law to-day." That is to say, "the dead corpse is there and some one will have to swing for it. If it is not you it may be us." Other resemblances suggest themselves, the light but always reverent way of mentioning religious matters, the contraband liquor brewed at home in defiance of the law, the drinking at a burial, and so on. But especially in his attitude towards the custodians of the law, the Indian Ryot appears to have his counterpart in the Isle of Erin.

FINANCIAL MUDDLE AT BANGALORE.

AN amusing situation seems to have been reached in Bangalore in regard to its complicated financial circumstances. Fortunately, it can be possible in few stations in India to arrive at a similar position, but the process is interesting. When jurisdiction in the "civil and military station" of Bangalore was handed over to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, the latter was given the right to collect and apply the revenues obtainable from the thirteen square miles of country, which was subject to the arrangement. At the same time, the State of Mysore paid to the British Government a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs per annum in return for the protection afforded by the presence of 5,000 British troops. The *Madras Mail* gives a whole list of provisoes which were made as to what was to happen to unexpended balances, and as to the liabilities of the various parties, one to another; but these appear never to have been observed, and lots of people appear to have no more than an idea where a good deal of money has gone to. It has wandered round between the Residency, the Military Department, and the State, and later a municipality arose, which added to the complications. The Municipality, however, soon began to make a noise as municipalities do, and in this it was joined by a Trades Association. It is seven years since they commenced to clamour for a plain financial statement, but they have not got it yet. However, they are on the track. A speech, made by the Dewan some little while ago, showed that there was a lot of money, somewhere, and that he, the Dewan, had a good idea where to find it. The Municipality on that occasion was given a grant of four lakhs. It is now rapidly following up its initial success with a demand for six lakhs for a hospital, and for permanent annual grants from future surpluses, which will obviate the need for octroi and some other excessive taxation.

PERSIA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S statement in Parliament, concerning Persia, supports the views we expressed on the subject on Tuesday. The Government hesitates to follow in the south the example set by Russia in the north, and shirks the very large undertaking that involves a great and undesirable responsibility and possibly the beginning of the occupation of Southern Persia, and the partition of the country. The British Government will persevere in the policy it has pursued for so long, hoping for ultimate success. So the trade-routes are to continue unsafe for some time yet, and we must run the risk of further incidents such as that of which Captain Eckford was the victim. That is what our policy amounts to. Meantime, "the position of the regiment at Shiraz has become so difficult and trying that it has become a matter of primary consideration to give relief by withdrawing it as soon as possible." We agree that it is inadvisable to keep there, under trying circumstances, a force which cannot affect the situation; but, we fear that its withdrawal may be marked by experiences which may lead to a considerable change of policy. We shall be glad to see the 39th King George's Own Central India Horse on Indian soil again, but we fancy the march will prove as difficult and trying as its position in Shiraz is declared to be.

As time did not permit of the introduction of the Bill amending the Telegraph Act, during the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the draft measure will probably be published and circulated for opinion in the course of this summer.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, Mar. 7.

On the second of April, immediately after the conclusion of the Easter holidays, the new Army Bill will be submitted to the German Reichstag. At the same time, the financial measures by which it is hoped to cover this considerable extra expenditure—a sum of 150 million marks has been mentioned—will be laid before the Reichstag.

The intended increase of the German army has stirred up France to a pitch of the highest excitement, and those who direct public opinion have thought it their duty to regard this new measure as a token of German hostility to France. The French Government have at once set themselves the task of preparing a counter-measure with which to meet the intended German military increase. As a matter of fact, the proposed French addition is, in principle, even more far-reaching than that provided by the German Bill, as it will make a proportionately larger addition to the peace strength of the French army. Should these two Bills pass into law, the French field army will not be greatly inferior in numbers to that of Germany.

German public opinion has not developed the same nervous anxiety with regard to French intentions in this direction as has been the case in France. The general opinion here, in Germany, is that the French have a perfect right to take any military precautions that they may think essential to the safety of their country, and that Germany is neither called upon to criticise such measures, nor to display any undue excitement with regard to them. For like reasons the people of Germany have failed to understand the excitement which the announcement of the new German Army Bill has created in France, especially as it is precisely France's attitude during the last few years, that has compelled Germany to increase her military forces. The record of French chauvinism is a long one. As an example, let it suffice to remind the reader of the insult offered to the German flag in Aix-les-Bains during the Morocco crisis in the summer of 1911. Then followed a number of warlike speeches by generals and ministers. Subsequently came the famous bayonet charge of General d'Amade against the German frontier. And finally, we may enumerate a number of violently anti-German articles published in the semi-official "France Militaire." All these repeated proofs that France is still thirsting for "Revanche", absolutely compelled Germany to take the steps necessary to secure her military superiority in the case of a war breaking out. And then there were still other reasons. The Triple Alliance has certainly gained in internal strength, but, from the military point of view, it has been weakened by Italy's occupation of Tripoli, which will compel the latter country to maintain a strong military force in this new territory for years to come, thus weakening her military strength in Europe. Austro-Hungary, on the other hand, although as strong as ever from the military point of view, has been politically weakened, both in its home and foreign policy, by the accentuation of the Slav question. Servia's success against Turkey has, of necessity, more or less influenced the political feelings of the Slavonic section of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; the increased importance of this Balkan State has converted it into a dangerous neighbour for Austro-Hungary. The increased power of the Slavonic States of the Balkans has rendered Austria's relations to Russia much more complicated than they formerly were. The 'casus foederis' on which the alliance between Germany and Austro-Hungary was based, has never been so near being put to the test since it was first concluded than was the case last autumn. Otherwise, the German Imperial Chancellor would not have felt himself called upon to say in the Reichstag: "If Austro-Hungary be attacked, we shall have to fight."

The population of Russia supplies the necessary basis with which to increase her army when necessary. The military authorities of the latter country are doubly supported by the economic boom at present taking place, and by the existing hostile attitude of public opinion against Austro-Hungary, and are utilising the opportunity thus created to increase and improve the fighting forces of their country. Stirred by the victory of their kinsmen in the Balkans, the entire Slav world is seething with excitement. Should this feeling develop into a definite conviction that the Germanic races of Europe must give way before a great Pan-Slavonic movement, not only Austro-Hungary, but also Germany will be confronted by a highly dangerous situation.

On the other hand, during this same period—i. e. during the last six months—Germany's relations with England have shown a considerable improvement. But, however, desirable and satisfactory this latter state of affairs may be, it can, in no way, improve Germany's position in the event of a Continental war. It is clear that, as the result of the already mentioned development of the Pan-slavonic movement in Europe, France would have Russia on her side in the event of a conflict with Germany. Furthermore, the fact that about 1-3 of the population of the Hapsburg Monarchy consists of Slavs, makes it extremely difficult for Germany to reckon with certainty on the exact amount of help which she might expect to receive from Austro-Hungary in the case of a war with Russia. For all these reasons, it has become essential for the German army to be strong enough to successfully defend its eastern frontier, and, at the same time, to be able to carry on an offensive war against France. And it is precisely with this end in view that the new Army Bill has been called into being. As the political reasons enumerated here are well known to every German, it is quite evident that the new Bill is sure to be adopted.

NEWS LOANS.

On the 7th of March the emission of new loans by the German Empire and the Prussian State will take place; the total amount of the loans in question is to be 550 million marks. On this occasion, too, the customary principle has been followed, i.e., that of only throwing a comparatively limited proportion of this amount open to public subscription. Of the Imperial loan only 50 million marks and of the Prussian State loan only 100 million marks will be issued at 4 per cent., and unredeemable before 1925. On the other hand, the so-called "Prussian Syndicate" of joint-stock banks and the leading private bankers are taking up Treasury Bonds to the amount of 400 million marks, the same to be redeemable in 1917. The consolidated loan will be issued at a fixed rate of 98.6 per cent. which thus yields an interest of 4.05 per cent. As the German 4 per cent. loan is, at present, quoted at 99.8 per cent., the emission price of the new loan, which is M. 1.20 per cent. lower, is a very advantageous one. The Prussian Syndicate is to take over the Treasury Bonds at 98 1-2 per cent., and to re-issue them to the owners of bonds redeemable during the course of the year 1913, at 99 per cent., the called bonds being credited with their full nominal value of M. 100. The net result of this conversion will be to produce a yield of 4 1-4 per cent. for a period of four years, and without a doubt, this favourable opportunity will be utilised to the fullest possible extent.

On carefully considering the nature of this whole transaction in connection with the estimates for the German Empire and the State of Prussia, it will at once be realised that it is not so much a matter of a demand for increased credit, as of a prolongation and conversion of financial loans granted in the past. The Imperial Chancellor is entitled to raise money by the issuing of a loan to the extent of 335 million marks for the current estimates, and, furthermore, to set aside the amount of 81.2 million marks for purposes of redemption, making in all 115 million marks for the financial necessities of the Empire. Consequently, the real effect of the new loan is that instead of spending 33 1-2 million marks, this amount will be increased to 50 millions; the result being that instead of the possible maximum amount of 81 3-4 million marks being set aside for the redemption of the public debt, only 65 1-4 million marks will this year be used for that purpose. Nevertheless, 6 million more marks will, this year, be utilised for the redemption of the public debt than the law absolutely provides for. On the last of October 1912, the entire national debt amounted to 4802.2 million marks in round numbers. Therefore, it is evident that this whole transaction is a mere bagatelle for the German Empire.

In like manner the loan to be raised by the Prussian State is well within the sum provided by the estimates for the current year. In the course of the year, a new Prussian loan to the amount of 316 million marks is to be issued; of this sum 291 million marks are to be devoted to railway purposes and 25 million marks to the acquirement of the shares of agricultural settlement companies and to the reclaiming of moor lands in East Friesland; that is to say in all cases for purposes of acquisition. Beyond this, the budget provides for further loans to the value of 809·3 million marks. Consequently the total increase of the loan liabilities of the Prussian State thus determined on, only represent a fraction of the sum of 1125·3 million marks at issue. The entire Prussian State debt amounts to 9901·8 million marks. But of this amount 7536·6 million marks fall to the railway and mining administrations, which bring in a far higher rate of interest than that paid by the Prussian State to its creditors. Furthermore, as the new emission, where not intended to be used for the redemption of former loans, is intended for railway requirements, the liabilities of the Prussian State are in no way increased by the entire transaction.

The coming of the Empire and the State of Prussia before the public with these new emissions can, from the political point of view, be only regarded as a favourable symptom. On the occasion of the necessary negotiations between the banks concerned and the Imperial Government, the former were informed by prominent authorities that there are signs of improvement on the political horizon. As, for this very reason, many new issues are likely to be put upon the market in the course of the month of March, the Governments of Germany and Prussia have made haste to be first in the field with their calls for money. At the same time, those careful investors who preferred to let their money lie without interest during the Balkan crisis rather than run any risks will now be offered a favourable opportunity to find a safe investment for their money. In financial circles it has been estimated that at least 450 million marks have been kept locked up during the last few months owing to the prevailing political anxiety. Should no fresh political complications arise in the meantime, there is every reason to suppose that these cautious investors will at last determine to sink a great part of the 450 million marks in question in sound State securities.

THE FUTURE GERMAN DICTIONARY.

When the Brothers Grimm began work on their dictionary it was their intention to do for Germany, and the German language what the Dictionary of the French Academy (the latest edition of which seems, in all human probability, never likely to be completed) is doing for the French language, the Crusca Dictionary for Italy and Murray's great dictionary for England. The Brothers Grimm themselves succeeded in finishing three volumes of this great work, which are veritable monuments of learning and industry. The work of continuing the dictionary was then distributed among a number of learned men, and it proved impossible to find one single individual willing to undertake such a great task. As a result of this method, the various volumes, each of which had its special merits, bore strong traces of the individuality of the compiler. For this reason, the Berlin Academy of Sciences was, at the time, disinclined to continue the undertaking, and was only induced to go on with it at the wish of the Government. And now Grimm's Dictionary is at last approaching completion and the question is being discussed whether a new and more up-to-date German dictionary should not be compiled. The Berlin Germanist, Professor Gustav Roethe, one of the leading philologists of the day, recently discussed the new scheme in detail; from all that he said, it is evident he is of the opinion that the intended work should be strictly modern and practical in conception. Above all, he insists on the necessity for devoting more attention to the actual spoken language. For this purpose, he is of the opinion that letters, newspapers, farces and other sources of a like kind should be largely drawn upon, so that the intended dictionary may really prove a standard monument of the German language as it is spoken in the various provinces of the Empire. The vernacular, as spoken in Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Vienna, supplies material full of interesting peculiarities of all kinds. The classic sayings of a number of local celebrities created by the humourous writers who depict the manners and speech of typical figures in our great towns, provide a mass of material of the highest interest to the philologist. Preparations are already being made for the compilation of the new dictionary. The Berlin Academy has for years past, interested itself in the publication of dictionaries dealing with the different German dialects. It has also begun work on a dictionary of German legal expressions, for which material covering 90 thousand pages is being collected in Heidelberg. In accordance with Professor Roethe's conception, the new German dictionary is to be no merely scientific and academically correct record of classic German, but is to be rich in all that shows the actual development of the spoken language. Word Geography, the study of the manner in which certain words and expressions are spread over and have become peculiar to certain districts, is still in its infancy, so that the new work will find in it a splendid field for investigation.

L. ASCH.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

CAUSES OF THE INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

"SWIFT AND CEASELESS DEVELOPMENT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Mr. Churchill, introducing the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons this afternoon, at the outset explained that the causes for the increase in naval expenditure were due:—

Firstly, to the decision of the policy to increase the number of ships maintained in full commission in consequence of the new German Navy Law, and the decision to increase numbers and notably the pay of the personnel.

Secondly, the increase in the size and speed, armaments, equipment and cost, of warships of all kinds, necessary to keep pace with similar vessels building all over the world.

Thirdly, from the introduction and development of new services, principally oil-fuel, the air service and wireless telegraphy.

Fourthly, from the general increase in prices and wages, and particularly the cost of coal, oil, steel and all other materials used in shipbuilding.

Fifthly, from the arrears of shipbuilding of the last two years, arising out of the failure of the contractors to earn their proper instalments, as manifested by the delays in executing current programmes.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Mr. Churchill said the estimates would have been considerably higher but for the congestion in shipyards arising out of extraordinary demands upon ship-building plants, and especially upon the skilled labour supply. If better progress were made in executing programmes, "it will be necessary for me to ask Parliament later in the year for further supplementary estimates. The Navy is passing through a period, not merely of expansion, but of swift, ceaseless development."

The latest German Navy Law has increased the number of vessels we require to construct each year, and that law and the Mediterranean requirements have still more increased the number and proportions of the ships, which must be maintained in the highest condition and readiness.

ALL-ROUND INCREASE.

"To man and maintain the resulting war-fleets a continual and large increase in the numbers of officers and men of all ranks and ratings is required. An increase in the size, cost and speed of capital ships is compelled by the general development of naval science and types. Building abroad is marked by an unceasing increase in speed, which affects not only capital ships but destroyers, light cruisers and submarines. The increase in speed involves an immense increase in horse-power. The increased cost of fuel, particularly oil-fuel, is serious, and shows no likelihood of immediate abatement.

HEAVIER ARMAMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

"The adoption by Germany, America and Italy of larger guns for primary armaments of larger and more numerous guns for secondary armaments has necessitated a further advance by us. The increased power and size of new and more expensive torpedoes has led to an increase in the number of torpedo-tubes, and a further increase in the supply of torpedoes. Larger ships and guns involve larger docks and an increase of scale of all appliances of yard machinery. There is, I fear, no prospect of avoiding large and continuing increases in the Naval estimates in future years, unless the period of acute rivalries, of rapid and scientific expansion through which we are passing comes to an end. Of all nations in the world, we are perhaps best able to bear such strain if it should continue."

FRENCH CABINET.

MINISTRY IN PRECARIOUS POSITION.

PARIS, Mar. 25.

The Chamber, to-day, passed a vote of confidence in the new Cabinet by 225 votes to 162, but it is notable that there were 164 abstentions.

PARIS, Mar. 26.

The impression in the lobbies is that the position of the Ministry, as the result of the division on the vote of confidence, is precarious. The main points of policy, as announced in the Chamber, are the introduction of three years' military service and electoral reform. M. Barthou declared that the Government was convinced that three years' service alone would assure the defence of the national honour. It was impossible to make compromises when the very life of the country was at stake.

THE DEAD KING.

SALONICA, Mar. 25.

The remains of the late King have been placed on the royal yacht for conveyance to Athens.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

British, German, Italian, Austrian, Russian, and French warships are escorting the remains of the late King George from Salonika to Piræus.

OVERWHELMING DISASTERS.

FLOOD AND FIRE IN DAYTON, OHIO.

FIVE THOUSAND ESTIMATED DEAD.

SEETHING RIVER THROUGH THE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Forty persons have been drowned at Dayton, Ohio, and thousands are homeless there and elsewhere.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Disastrous floods have followed the tornado in the United States. Dozens of cities have been inundated in Indiana and Ohio, and many lives have been lost. Scores of railway bridges and miles of track have been destroyed. The damage is estimated at two million sterling.

A blizzard is intensifying the sufferings of victims in Omaha.

BURSTING OF RESERVOIRS.

SPRINGFIELD (OHIO), Mar. 26.

Owing to the bursting of a dam at Piqua, it is reported that 540 persons have been drowned. The water, in many parts, is 13ft. deep.

It is further rumoured that five thousand persons perished and thirty thousand are homeless at Dayton.

CHICAGO, Mar. 26.

It is rumoured that a thousand persons have been drowned as a result of the collapse of a reservoir at Hamilton, Ohio.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS.

NEW YORK, Mar. 26.

The telephones are bringing details of the floods. It is already reported that two hundred thousand persons are homeless in Indiana. Terrible news comes from Dayton, Ohio, of a seething river one and half mile wide on each side of the city's main thoroughfare. A school with four hundred children was entirely submerged. The horror of the situation is heightened by an outbreak of fire. A dozen can be seen blazing, the fire brigades being unable to reach them. The occupants are thus faced by death by fire or drowning. Hundreds of houses have been washed away with helpless people. It is also reported that the St. Elizabeth Hospital, with six hundred patients, has been wrecked. The people are without gas and electricity. They are faced with famine and there is no drinking water. Rescuers say that the estimate of five thousand dead is not exaggerated. Even the stronger buildings are collapsing. The flood reached its height at midnight and is now slowly subsiding. Later, the wind veered, which caused further fires.

PERSIAN DISORDER.

ADMISSIONS MADE BY SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey made a statement regarding Persia. He said there was no denying that life and property were insecure in Southern Persia. The position of the regiment at Shiraz had been so difficult and trying, that it had become a matter of primary consideration to give it relief by withdrawing it as soon as possible. If we were to have a force in Southern Persia, to be effective it should be a large force. It was inadvisable to keep there, under trying circumstances, a force which could not affect the situation. The withdrawal would start early in April.

Damage to trade had been great, but it was surprising, Sir Edward Grey said, to find from the Customs returns how much trade had been going on. With reference to the assertion that Russia was keeping order in the North, Sir Edward Grey said that the 16,000 troops there kept open only two trade routes. The other routes were as disturbed as those in the South. Russian experience was not altogether a good one for us to follow in the South. It would clearly mean, if any good were to be done, a very large undertaking, involving a large and undesirable responsibility, and possibly the beginning of the occupation of Southern Persia and the partition of Persia. Consequently, as long as there was the least prospect of success, the British Government would continue the policy it had pursued.

Sir Edward Grey confirmed the statement that England and Russia proposed to advance the Persian Government £200,000 each, to enable the Government to restore order and improve its prospect sufficiently to give it a chance of raising a large loan from independent financiers. Sir Edward Grey added, "We wish to advance £100,000 to develop and strengthen the gendarmery, so that it can protect the trade-routes in the South. That will be administered by Swedish officers who will be in close connection with British representatives."

Mr. Bonar Law said "We fully understand the Government's difficulties, and we are not going to do anything to increase them. We should regard the prospect of partition with as much distaste as Sir Edward Grey would, but England must be prepared, in the last resort, to see that outrages on British traders cease."

CONCERT OF POWERS

UNITED PRESSURE ON COMBATANTS.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons, to-day Sir Edward Grey made a brief, but important statement regarding the Balkans. He announced that the Powers had arrived at an agreement regarding the Northern and Eastern frontier of Albania, and said that the outstanding questions for the Powers might be troublesome, but were not such as to cause anxiety.

One result of the agreement should be the cessation of hostilities, in what was to be Albania. He strongly counselled Montenegro to desist from purposeless bloodshed involved in the re-attacking of Skutari.

Sir Edward Grey hoped that, if the decision of the Powers were not respected, there would be no separate action by one Power, but united pressure by all. He also strongly counselled Turkey and the Allies to accept the terms of mediation. He discouraged the idea of an indemnity from Turkey.

Mr. Asquith hoped it would now go forth as the opinion of the House and the Government that the hostilities should cease.

CETINJE, Mar. 26.

Montenegrin envoys have been sent to Skutari to notify Essad Pasha that civilians will be allowed three days in which to leave the town.

VIENNA, Mar. 26.

It is expected that the Powers will shortly make representations at Belgrade and Cetinje with a view to securing the speedy evacuation of the territory they have assigned to Albania, including Skutari. Hence the departure of civilians from Skutari will be superfluous.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

CIVIL ACTION BY CAPT. FINNIE.

LONDON, Mar. 26

Replying to Mr. Morrell in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu, who was received with general cheers on his return, said it was not possible for the Secretary of State to take steps for the postponement of Captain Finnie's civil action against Mr. Arnold. The latter could apply to the Court, with which it rested to decide whether the Privy Council proceedings constituted a ground for postponement.

Captain Finnie had not been "put up" by the Government of Burma. The latter was in no sense a party to the action. Regarding Finnie's costs, the Government of Burma was acting strictly in accordance with the rules governing actions by Government servants.

GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

ATHENS, Mar. 25.

The Greek destroyer *Jerax*, having picked up a marconigram intended for the Turkish warship "Hamidieh" from the German steamer "Irmingard," saying that the "Irmingard" was in a certain latitude and longitude with stores, coal, and munitions, for the "Hamidieh," answered the marconigram and promptly proceeded to the spot indicated, where she captured the "Inmingard."

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

At a conference of the Independent Labour Party at Manchester, a resolution was passed to oppose plural voting and other electoral bills until the Government had introduced a measure for enfranchising women. The resolution also favoured proportional representation.

Mr. Snowden estimated that, under the latter, eighty independent Labour and Socialist members would be returned.

MR. MONTAGU.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Mr. Montagu has returned, and is attending the House of Commons.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The engagement is announced of Mr. H. Peel, Private Secretary to Mr E. S. Montagu, to Mary, daughter of Lord Emmott.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 26.

The death is announced of General Sir William Gordon Cameron.

[Gen. Sir William Gordon Cameron, G.C.B., K.C.B., V.D., was born in 1827. He received his education at the Military College in Dresden and entered the Army in at the age of 17. He served in the Crimea, Turkey (1855-56) and in the Abyssinian War, and held, in turn, command of the Gibraltar, Shorncliffe and Aldershot Brigades, and of the Northern District. He was also in military charge of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and of South Africa. He retired from the service in 1895. The deceased was an Officer of the Legion of Honour.]

ANOTHER MOSCOW.

ADRIANOPLE FIRED BY TURKS.

BULGARS CAPTURE EASTERN FRONT.

SOFIA, Mar. 25.

The Bulgarians, at one o'clock in the morning, began a general, simultaneous attack on the advanced positions at Adrianople. At 3-50, in spite of a desperate resistance, they charged with the bayonet, and captured all the positions on the eastern front, including all the fortified points on the ridge immediately east of the line of forts, together with twelve guns, four quick-firers, and three hundred prisoners.

The Bulgarian outposts are now occupying Serwandere, about a kilometre from the line of forts. The Turks have also been driven from positions on the western and southern sides.

The Bulgarians have advanced their positions at Chatalja, driving back the enemy all along the line. The Bulgarians now occupy the line between Osmanli and Epivatos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 26.

The fighting at Chatalja was continuous throughout Monday, and was resumed on Tuesday, the Turks rushing up reinforcements to withstand the attacks.

SOFIA, Mar. 25.

It is announced from a well-informed private source that Bulgarian cavalry have entered Adrianople.

SOFIA, Mar. 26.

The Bulgarians at dawn to-day made a bold attack in which they captured the whole of the eastern front of Adrianople, including six forts with all batteries.

SOFIA, Mar. 26.

The Turks to-day set fire to all stores, the arsenal, artillery depot, barracks, hospital and northern quarters, in Adrianople. The flames are devastating many points and the population are fleeing wildly in all directions.

FIRST AND SECOND LINES CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cable dated London, March 25:—

"News has been received that the first and second lines of the Adrianople defences have been captured. Both sides have sustained heavy losses."

MARCONI INQUIRY.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS' EVIDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Mar. 25.

During the hearing of the case, in which Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Herbert Samuel, took action against the Paris newspaper *Le Matin* for libel in connection with statements relating to the Marconi contract, Sir Rufus Isaacs alluded to his having bought shares in the American Marconi Company, of which he afterwards sold some to Mr. Lloyd George, and others to the Master of Elibank. Several Unionist papers took the matter up warmly, and the Marconi Committee consequently decided to hasten the hearing of the evidence of the Minister.

As a result, much public interest was taken in to-day's sitting of the Committee.

Sir Rufus Isaacs testified that he had had no negotiations, direct or indirect or was in any way connected with the Marconi contract. He wanted to make it quite clear that he had never dealt in options or syndicates either in his own name or in that of a nominee. He had never done transactions through a nominee.

Sir Rufus Isaacs then gave evidence at great length regarding the American Marconi Company. His brother, Harry, had considered that American shares were a good investment, and he had eventually bought from his brother ten thousand shares at about two pounds. He had satisfied himself that there was no connection between the English and American companies. This purchase had been made long after the Marconi contract had been accepted, and he had been definitely assured that the contract could in no way affect the American Company. The directors of the American Company were five or six purely American directors, three representing the British Company, whose interest in the American Company was 30,000 shares.

Sir Rufus Isaacs saw no objection to purchasing shares in the American Company, which was as distinct from the Marconi Company as any company could be. He continued that he had sold a thousand American shares to Mr. Lloyd George and a thousand to the Master of Elibank.

Sir Rufus Isaacs then gave details of the circumstances of the sale of 3,570 shares. His whole transactions in the American Company had resulted in a net loss of £1,300, and Mr. Lloyd George and the Master of Elibank had lost £320 each.

The Chairman asked whether it had not occurred to him to get rid of insinuations and rumours, previously mentioning the investment.

Sir Rufus Isaacs replied, "It did not occur to me then, nor does it now. I would, of course, have told the Committee, but I did not expect it would be so many months before I should be giving evidence."

Captain Faber put some questions concerning Sir Rufus Isaacs' financial relations with his brother Godfrey.

Sir Rufus said that fifteen years ago he took 150 shares in a Welsh gold mine. (Loud laughter, in which Mr. Lloyd George joined heartily.) He made a small profit.

Replying to a question, he said he did not sell the shares to Mr. Lloyd George (laughter).

He thought it absolutely impossible that the congratulatory telegram, which he had sent to the New York banquet, could have contributed to the rise in Marconi shares. He saw no legal or other objection to his taking American shares.

Sir Rufus Isaacs concluded by offering to submit to the Committee his pass-books. He emphasised the point that he had been waiting for an opportunity to make a full statement.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the English Marconi Company had a large interest in the American Company, but the American Company had no interest in the British.

Major Archer-Shee asked whether messages sent across the Atlantic from England, and *vice versâ*, by the Marconi system, went partly by the American system and partly by the British; therefore, would they not share profits?

Mr. Samuel replied that he did not know what arrangements existed between the two companies regarding the allocation of profits.

SUFFRAGETTES' BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. McKenna introduced a Bill, providing for the temporary release of prisoners, whose condition renders it advisable.

LATE LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Mar. 25.

King George and Colonel Seely have sent messages of sympathy to Lady Wolseley.

RAIN IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 26.

Beneficial rains have fallen in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales.

SYDNEY STRIKE ENDED.

SYDNEY, Mar. 26.

The strike of the ferrymen has been settled, the companies conceding the demand for ninety-six hours' work in a fortnight instead of a hundred and twenty.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

GLARING MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Mar. 26.

At the Public Services Commission enquiry to-day, the first witness, Mr. Oldham, I.C.S., Commissioner of Patna, expressed the opinion that the holding of simultaneous examinations was not compatible with the principle accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State; namely, that the members of the I. C. S. should be men trained in the highest and best form of English education. Witness recommended the raising of the age-limit from seventeen to nineteen.

The second witness to-day, Mr. Krishna Sahay, vakil, when questioned by the President regarding his statement that the combination of the judicial and executive functions was responsible for the most glaring instances of miscarriage of justice, said that he could substantiate his statement. The President said he would be examined privately on this point.

Mr. Ramadurlav Misra said he was a Behari Brahman. In reply to Mr. Hammick witness stated that his community would object to the condition that they should go to England when offered posts in the Civil Service.

Mr. Mazurul Haq was the last witness.

SUIT AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

ADDRESS FOR THE PLAINTIFF CONTINUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

Before Mr. Justice Bakewell, the further hearing of the suit against Mrs. Besant by Mr. G. Narayaniah, for the recovery of his sons, was proceeded with to-day.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer for the plaintiff, resumed his address, devoting it to the law in regard to the points raised by the third and fourth issues, viz., whether the plaintiff was entitled to revoke the authority given by him to the defendant for the custody of his children, and whether the defendant had an irrevocable authority for the custody of the minors.

The vakil proceeded to cite certain decisions, according to which, a child had a right after sixteen years of age to say that such a course would be his future line of action in life, and that no one could interfere with that right. But there were later decisions to show that such a theory was not valid in law, and the only question which courts could take notice of would be the question of majority and minority, and that up to the age of twenty years parents had the absolute right of custody and guardianship of their children.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

BANK OF BURMA.

MR. ALLAN FURTHER EXAMINED.

STATE OF MAJOR MEAGHER'S ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Mar. 26.

On the hearing of the Bank of Burma Case being resumed to-day, Mr. F. D. Allan, chartered accountant, was further examined for the defence. Witness said that before the audit had been completed, he had had a conversation with Clifford regarding the declaration of the dividend. Witness thought it would not be advisable to pay the dividend, because, if there was a further heavy fall in the value of the securities, the Bank would be in a very critical position. Clifford expected the shares of the B. B. P. Co. to rise at once. Witness then endorsed the balance-sheet with his certificate. In his opinion the balance-sheet honestly and correctly set forth the position of the Bank at that time. There was no justification at all for the suggestion that witness was a party to the issuing of that balance-sheet, knowing it to be false, and there was no justification for that reason. Clifford did not attempt in any way to influence him as to the balance-sheet.

In reply to Mr. Coltman, witness said, Strachan had never attempted to influence him against witness' judgment. In answer to Mr. De Glanville, witness said he had never seen Mower during the preparation of the balance-sheet, which he signed on July 29, 1911. In cross-examination by Mr. Rutledge, counsel was about to question witness regarding Major Meagher's account, when Mr. Giles objected, saying it had never been suggested by the prosecution that this debt should have been regarded as bad. Mr. Rutledge said he had always contended it.

Mr. Giles strongly protested against the prosecution cross-examining the witness as to the goodness or badness of that debt. It was entirely a new charge and not relevant at that stage. He asked the court to take a careful note of the objection.

His Honour considered the cross-examination was relevant.

Mr. Coltman also protested, remarking that in any other country but Burma, Mr. Rutledge would not dream of putting forward evidence which he had not mentioned either in his opening address or in the course of the prosecution evidence.

Mr. DeGlanville entirely agreed with what Mr. Coltman said.

Mr. Rutledge said he had put in a letter from Strachan to the manager of the Madras branch, in reference to this account, and he had read the minutes in his opening address.

Witness' cross-examination had not concluded at the rising of the Court.

ENDANGERING LIFE.

CORPORAL FIRED AT BY SENTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26

The trial commenced at the High Court Criminal Sessions to-day, of Pte. Ralph Jarvis, 1st Highland Light Infantry, Lucknow, on a charge under sec. 307, I.P.C., of the attempted murder of Corpl. McMenemy of the same regiment on the 22nd November last.

The facts alleged are that the accused was on sentry duty on rifle guard, and he fired at the Corporal but fortunately missed him.

No motive is assigned, but it is stated that the accused was under the influence of liquor.

Pte. Jarvis pleaded not guilty to the charge of the attempted murder of Corpl. McMenemy, but pleaded guilty to the charge under sec. 336, I.P.C., for doing a rash and negligent act to endanger life. The Government Advocate withdrew the charge under sec. 307, I.P.C., and the Court accepted the plea of guilty under sec. 336, and sentenced Pte. Jarvis to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. O'Neill of Lucknow appeared for Jarvis.

EXECUTION OF LT.. CLARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26

Lieut. Clark was executed early this morning in the District Jail in the presence of a few officials. Clark walked bravely to the scaffold and did not flinch. He said nothing.

He was buried at 8 o'clock in the military cemetry at Kydgunge, and was followed to the grave by his brother, two sons, a daughter, and a few friends. The Garrison Chaplain read the service.

LATEST BENGAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26

Another dacoity is reported from Eastern Bengal, in the house of one Madhusudan Karmakar of Marakali village (Backergunj). The robbers were disturbed, when ransacking the house, by the villagers, who showed fight. They got away, however, with cash and jewellery worth Rs. 3,000.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cable dated London, Mar. 25:—

"It is understood that Sir Archibald Hunter is coming home after resigning the governorship of Gibraltar, owing to a local friction. It is said that he will be appointed to the command of a Division in India."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE HOLI CARNIVAL.

My dwelling happens to be in the midst of rather spacious grounds, yet I could not escape the din of the Holi celebrations. The tribes on my frontier kept up an uproar, day and night, which was happily softened by distance. There was music in abundance, and their wild exclamations, especially when the fire-pits were ablaze at nightfall, were unceasing. The shrill cries of children, mingled with the hoarse shouting of adults, and I knew, as every native does, what all those confused noises meant. Ribald rhymes, and obscene jests, and vulgar gestures, are still among the popular pastimes of the multitude during the saturnalia. The origin of the festival has been variously ascribed. But it is so timed that it ushers in the joyous season of spring, and the merriments, but for their improprieties, would be in harmony with the youth of the year. The festival draws together young and old. It merges the distinctions of age and rank in the wild abandon that seizes the people. It is the period of chartered libertinism, when the rude jest or vulgar abuse, far from giving any offence, is received with infinite good humour, and retorted with zest and animation. The remark made about the British people can be applied with greater truth to Orientals, that they take their pleasures sadly. But the Holi celebrations make a glaring exception, standing in flagrant contrast with the general rule. People throw red powder, and sometimes dust and dirt, at one another. They besmear their garments with crimson liquid, and their grotesque appearance is in keeping with the carnival. In Indian music an entire section, distinct from the rest in rhythm and measure, is dedicated specially to Holi. The songs are often voluptuous in sentiment, describing the frolics of Krishna, his soft piping to his shepherdesses, teasing them and toying with them. They sing of the maiden waylaid by her swain as she is going down the "ghat" to fetch water of her adjurations to him not to stop her lest mother-in-law and sister-in-law might scold her for being late. They sing of the wailing of the girl whose pitcher is broken by a frolicsome companion, and of her entreaties to him not to spoil her beautiful "sari" by squirting the crimson fluid upon it. The maidens are coquettish and coy. They may threaten and revile their molesters. They may affect high disdain and anger, but their heart is in the frolics, and they are prepared to brave the worst at home, in return for a little harmless amusement. Such, in brief, is the pith of these songs.

GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Holi orgies are by no means so flagrant as they were in the days of my youth. Time has worked considerable improvement, and mass education is its most valuable ally. An association has been formed with the object of purging the festival of its impurities. It organizes lectures, musical concerts, and sports on these days. It provides gramophone, magic lantern and other entertainments, in order to keep people away from questionable gaieties, and it is claimed that thousands are attracted to these amusements. Its volunteers, who go round among the masses, exhorting and enlightening them, tell us that women have expressed gratitude to them for weaning their sons and brothers and husbands from impiety, and above all, from excessive drinking. Advocates of the temperance movement urge the closing of the liquor shops on these days. I should rather leave the people to improve themselves on the voluntary principle. I am not in sympathy with "the wicked publican." But I should not deprive the poor of their dram of drink, simply because some of them indulge in excess. And even if country liquor shops were closed, people know where cheaper brands of whisky and brandy can be had for about the same price as a bottle of Mowrah. The only justification for the closing of these shops is a well-grounded apprehension that otherwise they might inflame the riotous, and endanger the public peace. There are no such grounds for fear on these holidays as during the Mohorrum, and, if I am not too sanguine, I think that in a few years more the necessity for this measure of precaution on the occasion of the great Mahomedan festival will also cease. Mistaken notions of religion, rather than intemperance, are at the bottom of Holi excesses, and being a question of religion, the idea of impurity makes little impression on the masses. It can best be inculcated by their spiritual leaders, and the promoters of "the Holika Sammelan" have, therefore, done well in getting his Holiness the Shankaracharya of Dwarka to bless its mission. A word from one of their trusted gurus is more potent with the people than a hundred lay sermons. The Association has blessings lavished upon it from many other quarters. But lectures and leaflets and entertainments mean money, and money is not so readily forthcoming. It is but a very modest sum that is required from year to year, and the total can be easily made up by a handful of well-to-do Hindus without taking much credit to themselves for generosity.

A PLEA FOR THE PICTURESQUE.

I should not, however, like the Purity League to render the festival insipid, as well as innocuous. I should not like it to be divested of its picturesqueness, nor even of its innocent rowdyism. I should not like the people to be prim and puritanical in the manner of observing the festival. I confess to a lurking sympathy with Sir George Birdwood, when he observed, at a lecture delivered by Sir William Lee-Warner on Kathiawar, that he regretted the disappearance of the lawlessness of old times from the province, because it was so picturesque, though he did not, of course, wish for its return on that account. Old rites and observances, on their picturesque side, appeal most to the artistic nature, and whatever the good folk of "the Holika Sammelan" may do, they should do nothing to reduce the festival to a dull, drab, inane spiritless, celebration. I miss the Holi procession which the Prabhus—a buoyant, pleasure-loving class among the Hindus—used to organize in former days. It was enlivened by a wild medley of noises, which does duty for festive music. There were jesters and caricaturists, acrobats and mountebanks in fantastic disguises, who gave huge delight to the crowds. The grand show was eagerly looked forward to as an event, but it has disappeared with the advent of the plague, which has darkened many a home, and which, as is generally believed by many among us, has killed the old spirit of ample, unrestrained, joy and

revelry in the masses. Some of us attribute the element of sobriety in the Holi festivities to this cause.

THE PARSIS—SOME OPINIONS. The Parsis are much gratified by the compliments lately bestowed upon them by some of the highest personags in the land. H. E. the Governor, in the weighty speech which he delivered at the Technical Institute, the other day, made a passing reference to Parsis as being, perhaps, the readiest among the Indian races to adapt themselves to Western conditions. The Hon. Mr. Clande Hill, presiding at the Jubilee celebrations of the Zarthosti Madressa, adverted to the liberality and public spirit of the community; and, lastly, Sir Richard Lamb, addressing a representative gathering at the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, was of opinion that the Parsis owed their eminence in various walks of life to their Aryan blood. "We British are Aryans of the European stock," he said, "and as we have come out on top in the struggle for the dominion of India, so the Parsis with their Aryan blood have come to the front in the competition under the conditions of modern life in India, with races who are either wholly non-Aryan, or who have little left of a primitive infusion of Aryan blood in their race." It is believed that when the refugees from Persia found an asylum in India, there had necessarily to be some admixture from other races. But it was never so great as to interfere with the prevalent Aryan type, and the foreign element could therefore, be absorbed without imparing it. The Parsis adopted the dress, and also to a great extent the manners and customs of their Hindu neighbours, and to this day, the great bulk of them observe Hindu holidays almost religiously. But they managed, through it all, to preserve the distinction of their race and nationality, and through all vicissitudes of fortune, they held fast to their faith. Had the refugees turned westwards and settled in Europe, it is believed that they would have been rapidly absorbed by the superior race, and nothing would have been heard of the Parsis as a distinct community. In India the surrounding circumstances were not sufficiently favourable or attractive for absorption, and consequently, although social intercourse with their neighbours was freely maintained, they, otherwise, kept themselves scrupulously aloof. The majority of Parsis, thirty or forty years ago, would not let a Durwand touch their food or water. The Parsis have won their pre-eminence, because they are plucky and pushing, shrewd and practical, energetic and public-spirited; and lastly, they can readily adapt themselves to circumstances. When the British rule was established, they found their chance, and were eager to turn it to the best account. Sir Richard exhorted the students to be courteous, and warned them against being bumptious and aggressive in their manners. I am afraid there are Parsis who mistake forwardness for independence, pertness for spirit.

DION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

From the 1st of August next, the town of Howrah will be lit by electricity at the cost of Rs. 89,000 a year Howrah will thus be the first town in Bengal to use electricity for street-lighting. There are at present about 800 lamps in the town; these will give place to 1,500 new electric lamps, each of 50 candle power.

The Municipality has entered into a contract with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, which will supply the power. The Corporation has already laid a cable through the Hooghly to provide 6,000 volts from its Calcutta power station.

POLICE EXTORTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

The Police Magistrate of Sealdah, yesterday, convicted two police constables of extortion, and sentenced one to three months' and the other to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

In the first case the constable had demanded money from a gharry driver and on refusal, arrested him on a charge of rash driving. In the second case the accused constable had taken one pice each from certain cart drivers.

PATHAN OUTLAW ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Mar. 26.

An outlaw, by name Rozi Pathan, a deserter from the Zhob Levi Corps, who with twelve others deserted and took with them a large number of rifles from Loralai, a few years ago and, being pursued, killed a European officer in an engagement and fled to Kabul, has been arrested in Hyderabad (Sind), while conversing with a Pathan prisoner of the jail.

The police from Quetta arrived and took the outlaw in charge.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The undermentioned officers are granted privilege leave for the period stated, from the dates specified, or date of departure:—Major C. F. Dobbs, G.S.O. Bombay Brigade, 60 days, from 1st April; Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters. 60 days, from 31st March; Major W. D. Nichol, Royal Garrison Artillery, 90 days, from 7th June.

Consequent on the death of Major H. W. Poyntz, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, Major C. R. Mortimer, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, is appointed Commandant, Deolali from the 25th December.

ARRIVALS BY "DUFFERIN."

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" arrived at Karachi on the 26th with the following details on board:—

2nd Dorsetshire Regt. 31; 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers, 22; 1st Essex Regt. 60; 2nd Welsh Regt. 60; 2nd Royal Irish Regt. 60; 1st Lancashire Fusliers, 50; 1st York and Lancashire Regt. 113; 2nd North Staffordshire Regt. 87; Royal Horse Artillery, 30; Royal Field Artillery, 188; Royal Garrison Artillery, 121; returning off furlough, 96.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

MARRIAGE DISPUTE.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton, an application came up for hearing, for a revision of the case in which Akamloddin Mohomed Fayajodin prosecuted Abdulkarrin Mahamed Naruddin, a police inspector, and six others for, it is alleged, abducting his sister and forcibly marrying her.

The complainant's sister Meherunisa, and Hidayatnusa his mother, lived with him at Nandurbar. In October 1910, the complainant arranged for the marriage of his sister to a kaji of Shirapur, but the first accused was a suitor for the hand of his sister, whom the complainant refused. The day of the wedding between his sister and the kaji was fixed and arrangements made when, one night, his mother and sister were taken away from their house by the second and third accused, who stood in the relation of brother and brother-in-law, respectively, of Hidayatnusa.

The complainant, with all the other members of the family, was away from home on that particular night. On his return next morning, the absence of the women was made known to him, and on enquiries being instituted, it was ascertained that they were living in the third accused's house, where preparations for the marriage of his sister with the first accused were in progress. The marriage was to take place on the 28th of January 1911, and the complainant, on application to the civil court on the same day, obtained an "ad interim" injunction, and stopped the wedding on that day. But the couple were married after all on the 7th of February, the fifth accused performing the ceremony. Since the marriage, they had been living with the complainant's mother.

The complainant brought the matter before the criminal court, but both the mamalatdar and the First-Class Magistrate declined to interfere, and ordered the complainant to compensate the accused for the unnecessary trouble to which they had been subjected, owing to what was described as the "vexatious prosecution" launched against them. The First-Class Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment disposing of the case, held that the mere fact of the marriage having been performed by a person other than a "kaji," and that the consent of the complainant had not been taken, did not constitute any offence so long as no deceit had been practised on the woman.

The judge, further, in the absence of any evidence as to the age of Mehernusa, following the principle of Mahomedan law, accepted her statement that she had attained puberty long before she was married, and she was entirely willing to wed the first accused. Mehernusa's mother and her other relatives were also in favour of the marriage, and the Magistrate thought that owing to the factious feeling that existed between the parties concerned, the complainant was determined to vex the first accused. With that intention, the latter had been dragged to the civil court, and his superior, the District Superintendent of Police, approached; and both attempts being found ineffective, criminal proceedings were instituted against him and the other accused. In order to deter the complainant from further persecutions the Magistrate ordered the complainant to pay Rs25 to each of the accused as compensation

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. P. V. Nysure, appeared in support of the application, which was to have the order of the Magistrate set aside. The case was triable by the Sessions Court to which it ought to have been committed.

Their Lordships allowed the application.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ANOTHER BIG COCAINE HAUL.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superindendent Walton charged Simeon Glaceish, Mathos Whileshich, Fabrian Arnauds, and Jovesco Dimitri, all Italian seamen, with importing one hundred and six ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 6,140, without a licence from the Collector.

The complaint was that the accused had arrived in Bombay on Italian tramp steamer, "Teresa Accame," from Port Said. A preventive officer challenged them at the main gate of Prince's Dock on Tuesday night, as they attempted to pass. They were searched and the drug found on their persons.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CATCHING A STRAY COCKATOO.—Yesterday afternoon, at Mazagon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, acquitted Mr. Charles Atkins, a foreman in the Callendar's Cable Company, of the charge of criminal misappropriation brought against him by Mr. Narayan Harischandra, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust.

The complainant, who lives on the second floor of a house in Parel, had a pet cockatoo of a pink colour. Some electric cables were being laid in front of the house and Mr. Atkinson was in charge of the work. One day, when the complainant returned from his office, he found the bird missing, and it was alleged that Mr. Atkins had sent some men to the second floor of the building and carried the bird away, while it was sitting on the gallery. When the complainant went to ask Mr. Atkins for the bird, the latter refused to give it up unless the complainant paid him Rs. 5, which sum he had spent in catching the bird and purchasing a cage for it.

The accused said that seeing the bird on the road, he had caught it, and as he could not know the real owner, he had made it over to the police. He admitted having refused to give it to the complainant and said that his reason was that other persons had also claimed the bird.

His Worship believed the accused and acquitted him.

FACTORIES ACT PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Mr. Boughton Chambers, First Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. C. N. Wadia, managing agent, as occupier, and Mr. Sorabjee Bezonji, head jobber, under sec. 41 (a) for breach of sec. 23 (c) of the Indian Factories Act, for employing as full timers five children under the statutory age

Mr. Wadia, availing himself of the provisions of sec. 42 (1), charged the second accused with the offence, and was acquitted. Mr. Bazonji pleaded guilty and was convicted and fined Rs. 40.

Previous to leaving the Court and in view of the Magistrate's approaching retirement, Mr. Chambers took the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the great courtesy and attention with which Mr. Dastoor had ever treated him while appearing before his Worship on behalf of the Factory Department. The compliment was acknowledged by the Magistrate in a few appropriate words.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SUIT.

CHIEF JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

MR. SARAFALLY UNSEATED.

Yesterday, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Kimji H. Kayani, one of the candidates in the recent Mandvi Ward election, to have the election of Mr. Sarafally Mamuji, one of the successful candidates, set aside and to declare himself elected. The suit had been filed on the ground that Mr. Sarafally or his agent had had recourse to corrupt practices in order to secure votes. His Honour delivered a long judgment, in which he said that it had been proved that Mr. Sarafally's agents had used corrupt practices to secure votes for Mr. Sarafally, and consequently the Court set aside the election of Mr. Sarafally and ordered the election of the first unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Kayani, to be ratified.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

This is a petition arising out of the recent trienniel election of councillors for B Ward to the Muncipal Corporation of Bombay. This ward has eight seats on the Corporation, and at the election in question, held on January 20, these seats were contested by eleven candidates. The result of the election was declared by the Municipal Commissioner, on January 28.

The petitioner is the 9th candidate on the list, i.e., the first unsuccessful candidate in order of votes, and the 2nd respondent is the 6th successful candidate. The petitioner seeks to set aside the election of the 2nd respondent only on the ground of corrupt practices on the part of the 2nd respondent or his agent, and in addition claims a scrutiny of the votes given for himself and the 2nd respondent, alleging that, on a rejection of improper and invalid votes given for the 2nd respondent, he (the petitioner) will be found to have a higher number of valid votes and should, therefore, be declared elected. The whole election of all the successful candidates is not therefore attacked, but only the election of the 2nd respondent. A preliminary issue as to whether any and, if so, what other candidates should be joined to this petition, resulted in notices issuing to, successful candidates Nos. 7 and 8 on the list declared by the Commissioner. They appeared in obedience to those notices, and, after hearing them, this Court directed that they should be struck off and the petition should proceed against the second respondent only. The reasons for that finding have been recorded elsewhere, and are to be taken as part of the judgment. The first respondent is, of course, the Municipal Commissioner.

Now, history seems to repeat itself in respect of elections held in this ward. On a petition presented in 1901, the then Chief Judge of this Court found that the personation at the ward election held that year had been carried on in such a manner and to such an extent as to lead him to the irresistible conclusion that the agents of the candidates engaged in the election had been privy to it, and he exhorted the candidates themselves to be more careful in future in their selection of agents. In 1910, on a petition presented to me from this ward, I set aside the election of two of the successful candidates at the ward election held in that year, on the same ground; and now in 1913, in spite of all the precautions which the Municipal Commissioner has taken, we find a similar charge of corrupt practices made in the petition which is the subject-matter of this enquiry. Clearly, the only way in which the evil can be eradicated is by holding a searching inquiry into charges of this nature and furnishing by declaring his election invalid, any candidate, who either himself or through his recognized agents, is found guilty of aiding or abetting a corrupt practice. A candidate must be particularly careful in his selection of agents, and should refuse to employ any man who cannot be absolutely relied on to act honestly and straightforwardly. He should remember that he is seeking a post of public trust in asking the electors to appoint him to a seat on the Corporation and that therefore his election should be free from any taint or reproach. There is, however, one gratifying feature in this inquiry. The petitioner was one of those successful candidates in 1910, whose election I set aside on the ground of corrupt practices brought home to the knowledge of his agents. In the present inquiry not a single case of personation has been shown with regard to the votes given for him. Some of his voting papers have been attacked on the ground that they were notes of forms signed under powers of attorney not executed by all the partners, but that is all, and I find there was nothing fraudulent in those cases. I consider he has made a good and clean fight, and, if the approval of this Court is of any consequence to him, I willingly accord it.

Now the second respondent polled 792 votes, given under 118 voting papers; the petitioner 582 votes under 130 papers. After carefully sifting the evidence in the case, I have come to the conclusion that eight of the second respondent's voting papers giving him 64 votes, are cases of fraudulent personations, i. e., cases in which the person voting knew that he was not the person on the roll board and that he had no authority to vote, and five giving him 40 votes are bad for other reasons. With regard to one of the latter (Ex. A-14) I hold this was a vote given in excess of the power of attorney executed by the registered voter who only authorised two votes to be given to the second respondent, instead of which eight votes were given to him by the donee of the power. In all, therefore, 13 voting papers comprising 104 votes must be disallowed to the extent of 102 votes, the two votes authorised under the power relating to Ex. A-14 being allowed. This reduces the number of valid votes for the second respondent to 690, which is still higher than the number found by the Municipal Commissioner for the petitioner. So that, even if none of the petitioner's votes were disallowed, he could not, on a count, get in above the second respondent. However, I find eight voting papers, giving petitioner 64 votes, bad on the ground they were given on behalf of firms by persons who were not properly authorised to give them. This reduces the petitioner's figures on a count to 518 votes.

We now come to the more serious ground on which the second respondent's election is attacked, viz., that he or his agents were guilty of corrupt practices, such as would, according to the law applicable to election cases, invalidate his election. The second respondent's agents, who are attacked, are Kesharinath Kasinath, Nurbhai Mulla Hussanally, Vasudeo Balkrishna and Allibhoy Adamji. Kesharinath admits filling in the body of the voting paper (Ex. A-8) for the persons who voted The voter on the roll was Hasanalli Tyabali Miakhan. That man has come forward and given evidence together with his son; and their evidence is to the effect that Hasanalli was at Cambay on the day of the election (Jan. 20.) and did not sign the voting paper and did not authorise anybody to sign it for him. This voting paper therefore furnishes a clear and deliberate case of fraudulent personation. Kesharinath's story is that a Hindu, whose description he cannot give, brought the personator to him and said he was the registered voter, and he therefore filled up the form for him. Now Kesharinath's evidence in the box was, to my mind, most unsatisfactory. He said, at first, he did not recollect who got the paper issued to the man coming to vote and then, later on, he corrected this answer saying, somebody else had it issued. It is curious he can give no description of the Hindu who brought along the personator, especially as only the candidates and their agents and the voters were supposed to have access to the polling booth. The votes were being given for a Mahomedan Borah candidate and it should have put Kesharinath on his guard if a voter were brought by somebody who was a Hindu and not a recognised agent; and it seems extraordinary he should, without satisfying himself of the identity of the voter, have filled up the paper for him. I cannot but feel that his story is false, having regard to the unsatisfactory way in which he gave his evidence in the witness-box. Even if it were true, the facts were such as to put him on his guard, for the Hindu not being a recognised agent whom he would at once have recollected, had no business in the polling booth at all. It is suggested that cases of personation were got up against the second respondent by some of the other candidates. I find this hard to believe in this instance; for, when voting paper No. 707 was issued, only a little more than half the registered voters on the roll had voted, and nobody could say then if Sarafally would get in or not. And why should any of the other candidates fabricate cases of personation against him at that stage? Moreover, the personator was a Borah, and therefore likely to support Sarafally's candidature and not plot against it. If this case stood alone, I might say that the least I could say of Kesarinath in this inquiry was that he had been grossly careless in the way he had associated with the persons coming to vote at this election; but there are, unfortunately, other facts which strengthen my coviction that some of this personation was carried on with his knowledge and consent. He has admittedly filled in voting paper, Ex. A-11, and signed for the issue of that paper in the Municipal clerk's register. It is true that this is a case of what I have described as innocent personation—a moonim voting under his master's instructions—but still it is curious that Kesarinath should have filled in that paper. Lastly, with regard to Ex. G., which is a power of attorney given on the day of election by Abdulla Mahomed, the sole proprietor of the firm on the roll, trading as Mahomed Jukab and Co., the evidence of the donor of the power is that he gave this power at Alibhai Adamji in blank, with specific instructions that only two votes were to be given to Sarafally if they were not required by Dr. Gaya, he having already resolved how to dispose of his other votes. Now, Kesarinath admits filling in the blanks of that paper, and he says he attested it there and then. He also denies that Abdulla put any limitations on the number of votes to be given to Sarafally. This last denial is contradicted by the second respondent's own witness, Alibhai Adamji, who admits Abdulla told him he had given six votes to others and that only two votes should be given to Sarafally if not required for Dr. Gaya. It is true, Alibhai says that he told Abdulla he should give all the eight votes to Sarafally, but the point is that Kesarinath denies the whole conversation. The difference in the ink in the body and the signature of Ex. G., Kesarinath explains by saying that the body of the document and the attestation were written with an "Independent" pen. I do not think this story true. Surely, as Addulla had, the day before, executed another power of attorney disposing of his votes in the way he says, although that power seems to have been executed by him under the impression the firm of which he was the sole proprietor had to authorise him as an individual to vote for it, this fact is clear, that the execution of that power of earlier date would render it likely, he would mention it to Alibhai and Kesarinath the next day, as he says he did; and it therefore corroborates his story.

Moreover, why should Abdulla, who is a Borah and not on hostile terms with Sarafally, come into the box and testify falsely against him? I believe Abdulla's story, and I disbelieve the story of Alibhai and Kesarinath on this point. As Alibhai says, he was asked by Sarafally to get this power. He has been constituted Sarafally's agent to canvass this vote and Mr. Sarafally must suffer for his act. I say that all this points to the fact that Kesarinath has not acted straightforwardly in this election and I am of opinion that his story with regard to the voting paper is not to be believed, and that he knew perfectly well that a case of personation was then taking place under his eyes and with his connivance.

Wasudeo Balkrishna is the donee of the power and is another of Mr. Sarafally's agents. So we see another of the candidate's agents concerned in this misuse of the authority given when that power was executed.

Nurbhai Mulla Hussanally is also a recognised agent of Mr. Sarafally's. He admits writing the initials to and the English translations of, voting papers, Exs. B-2 and B-14, and denies filling in the English portions of voting papers, Exs. A-2, A-16, B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6. Now Ex. A-2 is a case of fraudulent personation. The registered voter on the roll (Ismailji Gunniji Vorah) gave evidence and said that on the election day he was ill and did not go to the polling booth. Nurbhai admits he wrote the English translation of the voter's name in the Municipal clerk's register of the issue of that paper, and initialled it although strangely enough, when that entry was put in, Mr. Cowasji was instructed to deny it was Nurbhai's handwriting. It is clear, therefore, that Nurbhai got that particulr paper issued to the personator. Nurbhai's story is that he did nothing more and that he only did this because the Municipal clerk required the voter to bring an agent apparently to identify him. He says the voter gave his name as Ismailji Guniji Vorah and said he wihsed to vote for Mr. Sarafally. Now either Nurbhai's story is true or it is false. If, as he says, the Municipal clerk required the voter to bring an agent, then Nurbhai must have known the requisition was made for the purpose of identifying the voter and he had no right to vouch for him until he had satisfied himself as to the voter's identity. Asking the voter who he was, was to do nothing more than the Municipal clerk himself would do. There is no doubt, by coming forward in response to the Municipal clerk's request, he guaranteed the identity of the voter and took upon himself all the responsibility of his vote. However, I utterly disbelieve Nurbhai on this point. I did not like the way he gave his evidence in the box and his story, on the face of it, looks rather "thin." Would a man, who knew he was asked to stand surety for the identity of a man coming to vote, content himself with merely asking the voter's name? It is in evidence that the Municipal clerks have no right and no instructions to refuse a paper to a man, who is not illiterate and who can sign in the vernacular, if that man gives his name as the name of a voter on the roll. So there seems no reason for the Municipal clerk's insistence on the production of an agent to identify the voter in this case. Nurbhai says that, after making the entry in the Municipal clerk's register, he gave the voting paper to the voter and did not accompany him where he had it filled in. As the man who voted was a Borah, giving the name of a Borah voter on the roll, we must assume, in order to believe Nurbhai, that this was another Borah renegade turning against the Borah candidate at the election. Moreover, I am of opinion, on a comparison of the translation of the name in voting paper, Ex. B-2, with that of the signature of the personator in voting paper, Ex. A-2, and the English manuscript portion of that voting paper, that Nurbhai wrote them both. I regret to have to say that I fear we are dealing here with a very cunning witness. There is no doubt the scope and character of the writing in voting papers, Ex. A-2, B-2 and K, is the same, but the witness has attempted to conceal it by spelling the voter's name differently in English. As the voter has written it, the correct equivalent of the Gujerati signature in English would be "Ismalji Ganaji Hora." Accordingly, in voting paper, Ex. B-2, which Nurbhai admits, we find the translation of the signature as "Ismailji Ganiji Orah."

In the voting paper, Ex. A-2, we find the translation of the name written the same, except that the word "Ganiji" is written "Ganaji," whilst in the specimen handwriting of the witness in Court, he has attempted to vary it by the transparent artifice of writing the name terminations as "jee" instead of "ji" and "Gunajee" instead of "Ganaji"—a ruse that would not deceive a child. The point is that the writing shows to my mind clearly enough that in all the three documents the handwriting is one and the same. It is quite true, as Mr. Baptista has pointed out, that it is unsafe to proceed on a comparison of handwriting alone, but in this case there are all the other facts I have alluded to, including the fact that Nurbhai admittedly was in conversation with the man who did the personation at the very time when he was in the act of doing it. The similarity of handwriting only serves to strengthen me in my firm conviction, based on Nurbhai's demeanour in the box, the improbability of his story, the community to which the personators belonged, and the probable absence, under the Municipal Commissioner's orders, of any outsider in the polling booth who could have filled up the voting paper for him, is that Nurbhai wrote out the body of the voting paper (Ex. A-2). If this be so, he is not telling the truth, but trying to shield himself under a series of denials, and I am quite satisfied the knowledge of this act of personation has been brought home to him. This, however, is not all. The petitioner alleges that voting papers, Exs. B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6 and A-16 also contain his handwriting or his initials. He denies them. Voting paper, Ex. B-3, is the Municipal clerk's register entry for the issue of voting paper, Ex. A-3, which is a case of fraudulent personation of a voter on the roll, by name Ibrahim Abdullay Muchala, who, on the day of the election, was at Surat. I have not the slightest doubt, from a comparison of the handwriting in voting papers, Ex. A-3 and B-3 with that of voting paper, Ex. B-2—the other handwriting I have found was Nurbhai's—that he also wrote the English manuscript portion of voting papers, Ex. A-3 and B-3. The paper, Ex. B-6, also relates to a case of fraudulent personation, and I have no doubt, on a comparison of the English handwriting there, together with that on the corresponding voting paper, Ex. A-6, with the other writings I have held to be in Nurbhai's hand, that he wrote them also. There is also no doubt the man who wrote the English manuscript portion of voting paper, Ex. A-6, also wrote that of papers, Ex A-5 and B-5, which is another case of fraudulent personation. The long and short of it appears to be that the English manuscript portion of the voting papers Exs. A-1, A-2, A-3, A 4, A-5, A-6, A-12 and A 16, were all written by one and the same hand, and that hand was Nurbhai's. With regard to the names, Jafferji Rasulji and Jeevaji AlabhaiRaja, on the roll, Nurbhai, when made to write these names in court, has resorted to the same artifice as in the case of Ismailji Ganiji Vorah, writing double cosonants where the voting paper only shows single ones, and "jee" instead of "ji." But, as I said before, these are devices too transparent to mislead. It therefore comes to this, that, in respect of 6 voting papers bad for fraudulent personation, Nurbhai has been found to have assisted the personation in affecting the fraud. Voting paper, Ex. A-12, is a suspicious case, the person who voted not being the proper voter on the roll, though having a similar name, and property in the neighbourhood. He was a miserable witness, shifty and unsatisfactory, and he says he was told by a Borah who came from Sarafally that he was on the roll, and that at the polling booth a paper was given him. That paper is filled in by Nurbhai and I find it hard to believe that this also was not part and parcel of his tactics during the election.

This sums up the specific instances in which the recognised agents of the second respondent have been shown to have been associated with those who fraudulently personated voters on the roll at this election. I must say it leaves very little doubt in my mind that those agents, especially Nurbhai and Kesarinath, not only knew that personation was going on but actively assisted in the commission of it. It is noteworthy that all the 8 voting papers bad for fraudulent personation are cases where the voters on the roll were persons of the same community as the second respondent, who would not, therefore, be likely to act in the interests of any of the other candidates to bring about the second respondent's undoing, who would be canvassing amongst the voters of this community, except the second respondent's agents. The similarity of the English handwriting in so many of the fraudulent papers suggests that somebody was actively engaged in this corrupt practice of personation. If it were not one of the second repondent's agents, does it not seem strange that all these persons who personated voters on the roll should go to one and the same Municipal clerk to have their papers filled up? Does it not also seem strange that the person who filled up these forms had a handwriting so undoubtedly similar to Nurbhais? I have already traced this similar handwriting throughout to one of the second respondent's recognised agents and where there were so many cases of fraudulent personation and that agent is found to have been connected with them all. Is it not a reasonable inference to draw, that he was party to such personation? It is not a case merely of general personation, such as that the second respondent's agent must have known of it. It is more than that. Both, Kesharinath and Nurbhai, are shown to have been directly connected with such cases. When personation is traced to the candidate or his agent, the penalty is that the candidate's election must be set aside; accordingly, I must set aside the election of the second respondent and hold that a good cause of objection to his being elected exists. In doing this I wish to say that I absolve the second respondent himself from all knowledge of the corrupt practices brought home to his recognised agents, but he must suffer for their fault. I direct that the petitioner, who has the next highest number of valid votes, and against whose election I find no cause of objection exists, be deemed to have been elected.

The second respondent to pay the petitioner and first respondent Rs. 135 each, the professional costs of this inquiry.

DUFFERIN FUND.

LADY SYDENHAM AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Her Excellency Lady Sydenham presided at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, which was held at Government House last evening.

The annual report of the fund for the year ending 30th November testified that there had been steady progress and prosperity of the Bombay Branch in its special work and objects, the training and supply of female nurses and midwives for the women and children of the city of Bombay and in the Mofusil. Twenty-six probationers were undergoing training at the Cama Hospital, of whom five were Brahmins. The long-needed Nursing Association in connection with the Cama and Allbless Hospitals had become an established fact, and the members of the Dufferin Fund were well represented on the committee. The reports from the Mofusil were most encouraging. In several districts nursing associations had been formed. During the year the Bombay Branch had given financial aid to three Mofusil branches, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Sadra. The objects of the fund had been advertised in all the leading newspapers, and circulars had been widely distributed, with the result that many influential residents of Bombay had become members.

The committee took the opportunity of reminding those who had not yet joined, that the annual subscription was only Rs. 25, and a donation of Rs. 250 would secure a life membership.

As regards the financial position of the Bombay Branch, the accounts showed a balance of Rs. 2,69,354-12-1 at the disposal of the branch on the 30th November 1912.

The report and the accounts were adopted and resolutions confirming the appointment of the committee for the next two years and reducing the quorum of the Executive Committee meetings from eight to four were also passed.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar then proposed a vote of thanks to her Excellency. He said that Lady Sydenham had not only presided over the deliberations of the committee but had in a very ableway managed the fund. Her Excellency had rendered invaluable services in promoting social amity between Indians and Europeans during her short stay in their midst.

After recounting her Excellency's many good works, Sir Narayan concluded by saying that Lady Sydenham's name would long endure in their memory.

Sir Sassoon David, in seconding the resolution, said that they echoed Sir Narayan's every word.

Her Excellency, in reply, said that her heart was full and she was embarrassed what had been said. The speakers had been carried away by their feelings, as she did not deserve it all.

Her Excellency had had the greatest pleasure in being connected with the association, the object of which must appeal to every woman. She hoped that more Indian women would be induced to join the nursing profession, that the membership of the fund would be greatly strengthened by Indians joining it. Her Excellency alluded to the indefatigable labours of Capt. Lucas in promoting the interests of the association. It was the last time she had the honour to address them, but she felt sure that Lady Willingdon would take a deep interest in their work and other institutions which had for their object the good of the community.

Captain Lucas briefly acknowledged the compliment from Her Excellency.

Lady Sydenham then wished all those present good-bye, and the meeting was dissolved.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKER.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAIDANIA.

A large number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen and a few of other communities were present at the entertainment given last night in honour of Sir Narayen Chandavarker, on his appointment as Dewan of Indore, by the Holika Sammelan Committee and the Social Service League. The enthusiasm that prevailed bore testimony to the esteem in which Sir Narayen is held for his interest in the cause of racial reform and moral purity. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Pattani and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. Speeches eulogising Sir Narayen's actions and qualities were made. Among those who spoke were Mr. Pattani, Sir Vithaldais Thackersey, Sir Balachandra Krishna and Mr. Devadhar. The proceeding were in Gujerati and Marathi.

Sir Narayen, in thanking them, said that he did not merit all the compliments showered on him. His labours were small, but he had kept before him the example of great men, like the late Justice Ranade and the late Justice Telang, Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr. Narayan Mahadeo Pranamdas, Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Bengali, and last but not least Sir Pherozesha Metha.

To the students present, Sir Narayen spoke, bidding them not to believe in geniuses but in average men, who alone worked for the progress of humanity and whose mutual service was greatly needed. It was for the creation of that social service, for the promotion of fellow feeling and love that he had laboured, and he was satisfied that he had not laboured in vain.

Other speeches were made, and the gathering dispersed at a late hour, after refreshments.

The Rev. Arthur French of the S.P.G. Mission, Bombay, sends a moving appeal to the "Bombay Guardian." He states that a missionary, working among Mahomedans in South Africa, has informed him that they are in the habit of going through mock marriages with young European girls and afterwards deserting them, taking the child of the marriage and coming to India; and also that in some cases they decoy young European women to come with them to India. Two such cases are referred to in the appeal, and as there appears some difficulty in tracing them, the matter is one in which official assistance may reasonably be asked for.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO IN BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The final round of the Bombay Polo Tournament was played last evening on the Oval, and produced a close and exciting game, which well rewarded the large number of spectators, to whom the Personal Staff of H. E. the Governor were at Home. The match was between the Yellow Hammers, a Bombay side, for whom high hopes were entertained, and the 14th Hussars. The former had to concede the latter a handicap of four goals, and how evenly the merits of each side had been weighed was shown until the last minute of the game, when the Hussars managed to slip in a winning goal almost on the call of the bugle.

During the first period the Hussars were mainly on the defensive, but sound and clean hitting kept the Yellow Hammers out for a long time. Fenton several times did good work, but the Bombay side kept well at it, and presently Greig opened their score. The Hussars tried hard to respond, and it was only a fine effort by Wilson that kept them out. The second chukker opened with a long attack by the Hussars which ended in Cropper scoring. A minute or so later the Hussars narrowly missed another score, but then the Yellow Hammers got going well. After a hard gallop, Deo Singh missed a good chance, but Greig got to the ball and scored with a clever shot at a very narrow angle. The third chukker was not so fast, but towards the end Coaker scored rather easily. The score was five goals to three in the Hussars' favour.

The fourth chukker was rather uninteresting. The Hussars had rather more of the attack, but their men frequently missed the ball; while the other side displayed the same fault almost to an equal degree. There was no score in this period. The fifth and last chukker, however, was exciting enough. After some even play, during which Mewburn of the Hussars missed the goal with a long shot by a few feet only, the Yellow Hammers put up a strong attack. Coaker scored, and almost immediately afterwards Greig put on another with a neat shot and thus brought the scores level. Within barely a minute, however, the Hussars were down at the goal, and Mewburn putting the ball between the posts, they won by a goal only. Result:—

14th Hussars	6
Yellow Hammers	5

Teams:—

14th Hussars.—1, Mr. P. G. Cropper; 2, Capt. S. W. R. Mewburn; 3, Capt. G. K. M. Mason and Mr. J. L. de Wend Fenton (back).

The Yellow Hammers.—1, Deo Singh; 2, Major J. G. Greig; 3, Capt. V. A. Coaker and Mr. A. H. M. Wilson (back).

Lady Lamb afterwards presented the Idar Challenge Cup to the winners.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO THE MASTER.

A large number of members of the Bombay Jackal Club gathered in the club's dining room on the occasion of a dinner given to their Master, the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E., was in the chair, and amongst the guests was the Hon. E. Grosvenor Master of the Peshawar Vale Hunt.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of the guest, referred to the honour that had during the year, been done to the Master in his being made a member of H. E.'s Legislative Council and also in having Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire bestowed upon him by the King-Emperor. He expressed the feeling of all in acknowledging how Mr. Dunlop had added yet further to the enormous obligation, under which the whole hunting community laboured towards him by bringing to a conclusion such a splendid season as the last.

Mr. Dunlop, in response, cordially thanked the whippers—in Messrs. Ash and Hearson and the huntsman, Morgan who had kept their hounds remarkably fit. Referring to the difficulties which have to be contended with in this country, he mentioned the growing amount of barbed wire that was rising up against them and he pointed out that while full sympathy with the pursuit could hardly be looked for, they could expect at least forbearance and toleration, if damages were all promptly met and consideration always given to the neighbouring landowners.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE RE-DRAW.

The re-drawing of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in Bombay, which was made necessary by the acceptance of the entry of the Calcutta Customs Team, under circumstances which have been explained, was made at the Bombay Gymkhana, last evening. The tournament commences on the 31st instant. The draw now stands as follows:—

Parodá ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B" ... Bye
14th Hussars ..... Bye

Dorset Regt. ... } B E Society P.s P..

Calcutta Customs } R G A Colaba .....

1st Middlesex Regt., } Grant Medical Col..

Pioneers ..... } Parsi Pioneers, "A"

Aligarh College ... } Bombay Customs.

Bombay Police..... } Royal Irish Rifles.

Byculla Inst ... } Crusaders .....

Sherwood Foresters..... } Bombay Gym "B"

Hornets ..... } Cyclists .....

Lusitanians..... Bye
Mahomedans ..... Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Bye
Institute L I ..... Bye

All matches will start punctually at 5-40 p. m., unless otherwise notified.

The following Press note was issued on the 26th inst:—The Governor-General-in-Council has sanctioned the appointment of the Hon. Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., I.C.S., to officiate as Financial Commissioner, Burma, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, C.S.I., I.C.S., on deputation, or until further orders.

STRANGULATION.

A STRANGE JAPANESE ORDEAL.

Under the general heading of kubi-gatama, or "neck-locks," the Kano School of judo has a very extensive repertoire of effective methods of choking an obstreperous adversary into submission, and unless surrender comes in the nick of time the victim will infallibly lose consciousness. So lightly do the Japanese practitioners of judo and jujutsu regard strangling, we are told by Mr. E. J. Harrison, whom we quote ("The Fighting Spirit of Japan," a study of Samurai ideals and the jujutsu system. T. Fisher Unwin), that, apart from those accidental cases which are bound to occur quite frequently during judo contests, it is the time-honoured custom to choke deliberately all newly-appointed shodan, or students of the art who hold the lowest teaching grade, the outward symbol of which is the black obi or belt. The idea at the bottom of this seemingly cold blooded procedure is both to steel the victim's nerves and round of his experience, as it were, and to afford the newly promoted members an opportunity of putting into practice certain forms of kwappo (the system of resuscitation), which are demonstrated by an expert teacher before strangulation takes place. Mr. Harrison's particular friend, Mr. D. T. Weed, recently underwent the above experience, and has furnished him with an account thereof which the author rightly thinks makes interesting reading.

Mr. Weed practices the art at the dojo of Keio University, Tokyo, the instructor of which is the famous Mr. Izuka, holder of the sixth grade (rokudan). Of stature somewhat below the average, even for a Japanese he is built on the lines of a miniature Hercules, and albeit to-day some thirty-seven or thirty-eight years of age, is still more than a match for the strongest and most expert of his pupils, ten and fifteen years younger. Shortly after his promotion together with some ten others, Mr. Weed attended the customary lecture and strangulation ceremony—if it may be so called—at the private residence of Mr. Fukuzawa, the son of the immortal founder of Keio University, Yukichi Fukuzawa.

Mr. Izuka delivered the lecture, which dealt generally with the ethical aspects of judo, and this was followed by a demonstration of specific methods of kwappo, a resuscitation, and finally by the choking of all eleven shodan, and their speedy restoration to conciousness by the application of kwappo, the details of which every initiate is under the most solemn pledge never to reveal to outsiders. The proceeding was so arranged that every new shodan alternately choked a colleague, was choked by another and revived a third by the application of the special kwatsu (single method of resuscitation), which had shortly before been illustrated either by Mr. Izuka or some other high-class yudansha, who was present to the lecture.

Mr. Weed, affecting an air of easy nonchalance, which he cheerfully confesses was very far from being a faithful reflection of his true state of mind, lay down on his back, and the famous expert, having secured a good hold in the kata-juji style in which the loose collar of the upper garment is tightly constricted against the depression below the Adam's apple, by the dual action of pressing against it with the right hand and pulling the left lapel of the coat downwards with the left hand, deftly dispatched Mr. Weed into the land of nod in thirty seconds by actual watch count.

Mr. Weed states, however, that he lost consciousness after the timekeeper had counted eleven, this being the last sound he heard, but his legs and arms continued to move convulsively for twenty-nine seconds more, so that the full count of forty seconds must be accepted as the interval required in which to "put him to sleep!" As a matter of fact, with the exception of one student, who took forty-five seconds to go off, Mr. Weed displayed the greatest resisting power of any present.

It should be added that under these conditions the victim does not try to resist, but rather to co-operate in consummating the congenial task. To that end he is required to empty his lungs as far as possible and to relax the muscles of the throat, which are at other times brought into play when the subject has no overmastering desire to take a nap merely to oblige another. In Mr. Weed's case the first sensations were the usual ones of suffocation, the symptoms of which are a ringing in the ears and a black void before the eyes. Complete oblivion speedily ensued. While in this state all perception of time and space is lost.

Mr. Weed's earliest realisation of his own identity took the form of a dim, confused attempt to balance a series of constituting figures which presented themselves to his mind, but to no purpose. Next he heard the dull murmur of voices, and then suddenly regained complete conciousness with a start, and opened his eyes to find himself sitting on the mats surrounded by a circle of grinning comrades. Mr. Weed owed no other signs of wear and tear the next day than a pair of slightly bloodshot eyes, but these symptoms rapidly disappeared, and the experience will hereafter remain in his memory as something which he is glad to have endured, but has no overwhelming wish to undergo again.

SUICIDE DURING SLEEP.

An inquest was held at Doncaster recently on an engine-cleaner, named, Thrustle, aged eighteen, in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company.

An extraordinary suggestion was made that the deceased had committed suicide during his sleep. He was a fine lad, standing 5ft. 2in. in height. He was in the best of health, and had no trouble except that he was in the habit of walking in his sleep. Yesterday he was found dead hanging from a bed rail. His mother declared that deceased was too fond of his life to take it while in his right mind. He had committed the act, she averred, while in a sleeping delirium. On one occasion, the mother added, he had carried the washstand downstairs without being conscious of what he was doing.

Dr. Edge, in reply to the jury, stated that he had never known a case of suicide during sleep but he had read of such instances. They were possible, but of very infrequent and uncommon occurrence. He did not think there was any limit to what somnambulist might do.

The jury found a verdict of "Suicide, there being no evidence to show the state of the deceased's mind at the time."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with name) are on the wrapper, and thousands at home and abroad buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford street, London. Established over 85 years.

CHINA'S LOANS AND DEBTS.

DELAY AND ITS RESULTS.

The Peking Correspondent of the "North China Herald" writing on Feb. 27, says:—

Advances from the Sextuple Group in the shape of Treasury Bills for £300,000 will mature in Europe, and the Chinese admit themselves unable to pay. On March 9, a further amount of £150,000 matures and on March 14, £1,000,000 of the Belgian Loan.

Furthermore the Russian Minister again invited the Chinese Foreign Minister to say what arrangements he is making to meet the arrears of indemnity due to Russia, which now aggregate over £700,000. With regard to the unfortunate effect upon China's credit of her inability to pay, the Finance Minister has stated that the maintenance of China's credit is of greater importance to the foreign Powers than to China herself. In consequence of the deadlock in the negotiations following upon the advisership difficulty existing between the six Governments, the Chinese with much reason consider themselves greatly ill-used and it is not unnatural in the circumstances that they should take a rather cynical view of their financial position with regard to the foreign Powers. The present deadlock is due to Germany, whose requirements the other Powers find themselves unable to meet in spite of the concessions made by them.

Meanwhile, from onwards foreign debts fall due in quick succession, but China finds borrowing elsewhere practically impossible, while the Sextuple Group holds the field. Much hardship is thus imposed on the Chinese, who not unreasonably demand either that the Six Powers should agree on the subject of the advisorships and plainly state their terms to China or that the Group should stand aside and leave the foreign money markets open.

Germans here have openly discussed the possibility of their retirement from the Group, but it is difficult to think that German interests can really be served by such a withdrawal. Anyhow, the German retirement would be viewed with great regret by others especially by those Powers whose interests in China are mainly commercial.

THE WARFARE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF, in the January number of the Bedrock, discusses the various methods which have been employed to fight against tuberculosis.

He deals only with pulmonary phthisis, and treats shortly the history of the investigation of the disease; showing that it is contagious, but that the human organism, although surrounded on all sides by the tubercle bacilli, is gifted with elaborate means of defending itself from the disease.

It has been shown that almost the whole population of European towns has, at one time or other, been attacked by the tubercle bacillus, but that in most cases the organism has been able to destroy the bacillus. Young children up to two years show no signs of the bacillus, but contract it immediately after that age.

Certain diseases bring immunity from tuberculosis such as scrofula, lupus, and glands. These diseases, as it were, act as an unconscious vaccination. He deals with the different methods of treatment: diet, climate, drugs, inoculation by tuberculin (Koch's discovery), and by serum and sanatoria. All these methods are useful, but none are invariably successful, and it depends on the state of the patient as to which method is the most effective. Isolation of a tuberculous patient is most essential in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

Attempts at vaccination have been made, which, with regard to bovine tuberculosis, have been successful; but as the vaccination cannot be obtained except with living bacilli, it is impossible to extend the experiments to human beings.

Owing to the great prevalence of the tubercle bacilli it is remarkable that only one-seventh of the human race die of tuberculosis. This, he maintains, is not due to any innate immunity, but to an immunity acquired by man through being vaccinated unconsciously against serious tuberculosis. That is to say, that there exists in man, besides the virulent bacilli, other similar bacilli of attenuated virulence which confer immunity from tuberculosis.

Figures taken from a memoir of Koch, show that tuberculosis is in course of diminution in many countries in Europe.

Between 1883 and 1902, the following figures show the decrease in deaths per 10,000:—

	1383.	1902.
Paris	44	37
Hamburg	32	19
Copenhagen	29	15
London	21	16

In Berlin, however, the death-rate increased between 1903 and 1906 from 21 to 24.

This general improvement is attributed to hygienic measures, which consist chiefly in searching out the cases of active tuberculosis in the population and in placing them in hospitals. But the improvement is too large to be due to this cause alone, and Metchnikoff agrees with Roemer in thinking that it is also due to the progressive natural vaccination of the people.

WOMEN PILFERERS.

A striking indictment of the petty pilfering habits of some women was made by the Rev. E. J. Houghton, rector of St. Stephen's Bristol. In a letter to the Press he says:

"This petty pilfering has been brought so much to my notice that I have had to make it the subject of special moral teaching. I have been assured by those whose knowledge I cannot doubt that there is no end to small thefts which go on in high-class places of entertainment by well-dressed ladies." In the dressing-rooms of high class music-halls, picture-houses, restaurants, the daily pilferings are not simply irritating, but a serious financial loss.

"Ladies calmly walk into these places, use the dressing-rooms, go out again, or sit down and carry on, where writing materials are provided, a large and heavy correspondence. In one case I know of a lady remained three hours in a crowded tea-room without spending a penny, and the loss of towels, soap, hair-brushes and combs, serviettes, teaspoons, even small cruets and also powder-puffs, amounts to a vexatious item each week.

"Where, when there is so much exterior display, is this petty lust for getting something for nothing going to end? Shall we be obliged to have plainclothes detectives in addition to church officials, or will Englishwomen so keep a close watch upon one another that these things which are becoming a disgrace to womanhood shall be be bound to cease?

"What are Englishwomen coming to, Bad as men are, I do not think that they make off with property like this, certainly not with other people's public powder-puffs."

THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them and devouring their haemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simple and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body, which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic food Science has yet discovered.

Compound of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or bodybuilding element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red blood corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the haemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men. Dr. H H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Art of Living," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, to all who write mentioning this pope to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists, and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Mar. 26.

Dry weather has continuad.

Forecast:—A few local showers in Assam.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Karachi. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in Sind. Night temperature is below normal also in north Rajputana.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Whether has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 26th Mar. 1913 was 29·919 inches The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 2 feet The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. local time The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F will be 14 inches and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet it will be fread higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet The readings given above are distenct from those given in the daily weather report to which differend corrections have been applied.

LEGAL CERTIFICATES OF HEALTH BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Dr. A. Mjoen deals with the subject of personal health- declaration versus medical examination—in the "Eugenics Review."

The credit of having first awakened the interest of the public, and especially of the women of Norway, in regard to the question of legal certificates of health before marriage, is due to the Women's Association, of Stavanger. In 1908 this association; at the suggestion of Drs. Marie Persen, Dorothea Vik and Wilhelmine Oppen, addressed the following proposals to the League of Norwegian Women's Clubs:—

1. That the minimum age for marriage should be fixed by law, and that it should not be too low.

2. That all engagements should be announced beforehand, and that marriages should not be allowed to take place until a certain definite time had elapsed after their announcement.

3. That a medical certificate should be shown by both parties before marriage, in order, if possible, to make certain that there were no defects which might be a source of danger to the health either of husband or wife or of the prospective offspring.

The most enthusiastic champion of the idea of a medical examination was, however, Dr. Dedichen, the director of a private asylum near Christiania, who wrote, in 1908 in reply to the indignant question of Dr. Wyller, State Officer of Health—"What would become of woman's modesty if there were to be health declarations before marriage?"—as follows:—

In the first place, women will learn to know about themselves and the task that Nature has entrusted to them; and with the full realisation of this knowledge it will be precisely the most innocent women who will look upon it as their duty to inquire of a physician in whom they have confidence whether they are fitted for undertaking this task. . . . The medical examination is chiefly necessary in the case of men; and it is probable that even the most bashful of the male sex could submit to it without suffering an irrecoverable shock to his modesty. As for the much-lauded "blissful ignorance" of women, one can readily be pardoned for asking where it is to be found to-day. Fortunately, women have now no difficulty in obtaining enlightenment as to the dangers of venereal diseases; and it is certainly better for them to be instructed through lectures and by doctors than to learn, by painful experience, that which an affectionate husband may have been most careful to hide from them. And does not my colleague know that the physicians of Stavanger have seen precisely what the rest of us have seen—namely, that sooner or later the day comes when the husband confesses the entire truth? Nor is such a confession in the least degree better or more honourable then, than if it had been uttered before marriage. To the knowledge which the wife finally received when it is too late to be of avail she has an absolute right before her marriage.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"APPALLING TRAFFIC" IN BIRDS.

A strong criticism of the traffic in bird plumage was contained in a speech by Lord Curzon at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, held in Westminster Palace Hotel in mail week. "We encourage, or at any rate allow" he said, "our women, presumably to satisfy them or gratify ourselves, to decorate their heads with the plumage of the most beautiful and innocent things in the created world, and the whole world has to be ransacked and ravaged in order to gratify this nefarious and abominable taste. I say frankly, I think it is an appalling traffic, and I am not aware of a good word to be said for it. It is a cruel and inhuman traffic, partly because of the suffering it gives to the wretched victim."

Lord Curzon said that in order to meet the demands of a fashion current when he was a boy the wings were hacked and torn off millions of living sea-gulls, and the birds were left to die in that maimed and suffering condition. The traffic was cruel in another way, because by a deplorable irony the plumage most in request for human adornment was the plumage which could only be procured at the period of the nesting season, so that the slaughter of the parents was followed by the starvation of the young. Again, the trade was a wanton and wicked one because some of the most beautiful specimens of bird life in the world were gradually being exterminated. Six bird sales were held in London in 1911 he continued, and at three of these sales 41,000 humming birds were sold, while in the same number of sales 20,700 birds of paradise were sold, as well as 129,000 egrets. Many varieties of these birds were either exterminated or were in process of extermination. Were they required for the health, comfort, or convenience of any man or woman? No; they were simply required to pander to the vanity of woman or to the idiocy of man.

In this country there was no prohibition of the exhibition for sale of these beautiful objects. What could be the objection to restrictions other than the interests of those engaged in the trade, he did not know. He could see no objection to the prohibition of the wearing by women of the plumage of birds of paradise and similar adornments. If it were necessary to seek the co-operation of foreign countries no one would be more ready to help them in that respect than so famous a lover of bird life as Sir Edward Grey. Why should not the great landowners, asked Lord Curzon, have bird sanctuaries for their birds. Instead of filling their coverts with wretched pheasants to be driven to the guns once or twice a year? He concluded with a tribute to the memory of Dr. E. A. Wilson, who perished with Captain Scott in the Antarctic, as a naturalist of unusual ability who had done much to call attention to the need of protecting penguins, which were slaughtered wholesale for the sake of the oil in their bodies.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when routine business was transacted. Before leaving, the members were photographed, yesterday being the last day on which the existing Committee met.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

MAIL NOTES.

INCREASED LUXURIES.

This is certainly an age of display, and (remarks a writer in "The Gentlewoman") I often think how astonished our great-grandparents would be if they could return and compare the society of 1913 with that of, say, 60 years ago. There were, adds the writer, millionaires in those days, but they were few and far between, too scarce, indeed, to have much effect on the general scale of living adopted by people of position. I remember hearing of a very great Peer of the realm, now long dead, who owned a town mansion in the best quarter of the town, besides several country seats, first-rate shooting—in fact, everything appropriate to his "order" as a grand seigneur Yet he never, under any circumstances, spent more than twenty-five thousand a year, which would be considered a mere bagatelle in the way of income by most millionaries nowadays.

TELEPHONE POLITENESS.

The charge that users of the telephone are gradually becoming less civil is borne out by a statement made by the Controller of the London Telephone Exchange. "Quickening London business activity," he said, "has undoubtedly caused a diminution in those forms politeness which used to be so characteristic of a feature of City life. Even the little word 'please' in many cases no longer punctuates the rapid-fire call for numbers on the part of busy subscribers. Nor could one altogether condemn the curt language now heard at City telephones: it is a matter of saving time, an inevitable product of modern conditions. Economy in time has clashed with business civility, and the latter has had to give way. The matter of the amount of formality to be demanded of the operators has always been a serious problem. The proposal to have the operator's 'number, please,' shortened to 'number,' was considered for some time. It was finally decided that 'please' could well be added to the operator's query with no appreciable loss of time, and so the ruling stands."

A "PETTICOAT CAFE."

In the village of Plona, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, the men recently petitioned the local authorities to open a cafe where they could obtain drinks and pass a pleasant evening. The women folk, however, strongly objected, and the affair was dropped. The men, in revenge, consequently visited the cafes in the neighbouring villages and made a point of returning home late at night. The women of Plona then petitioned for the establishment of a cafe under their management, giving ample financial and "moral" guarantees, and the petition was granted. The cafe was launched by the women of the village and kept under their control. Good drinks and food were sold at a little over cost price, and the farmers' daughters took it in turn to wait on the customers once a week, and everybody is so well served that there have been no more excursions to other villages and midnight returns. The cafe is closed at 11 p. m., and nobody, who has had a glass too much, is allowed another drink. The "petticoat cafe," as it is nicknamed, is a distinct financial success, because the women give their services free, and buy the best in the cheapest market and at the lowest possible price.

MOTOR CAR CHASE OF PRISONER.

An exciting and ineffectual chase of an escaped prisoner is reported from Maxwelltown, Dumfries. The prisoner, Samuel Robertson, a native of South Shields, who was serving a term of three month's imprisonment in the Dumfries Gaol, was working with a gang mixing cement outside the prison wall when he suddenly dropped his spade and made off through the garden grounds, going westward, away from the town and towards the open country. The warder in charge marched the rest of the squad back to prison, and the Maxwell-town police, whose headquarters are just at the entrance to the prison avenue, were at once informed. The police and warders were quickly in pursuit on foot and in a motor car, but for a time they were baffled, as Robertson cut across country and avoided the public roads. Two women who had been out collecting firewood met the fugitive, who was wearing prison dress about dusk a little distance beyond Irongray Churchyard. He told them that he was making for Stranraer. The motor car in pursuit passed these women, but as they did not know it contained the pursuers they did not stop them and tell them of the meeting. When night fell all immediate trace was lost.

GREAT NAVAL "RANKERS."

Speaking recently at a Petty Officers' Society dinner at Chatham (says the "Warrant Officers' Journal"), Lieutenant Capper, R. N., referring to naval "rankers," observed that the pages of history teemed with the deeds of such men. "Let them read," "he said" how Richard Leake, gunner, refought his beaten ship after the order to haul down the flag, beat off two Dutchmen and captured another; then with jury masts rigged brought them safe into a British port. He was made Master Gunner of England, and was father of the great Admiral Sir John Leake. Let them read of Benbow, of Sir John Balchen, Narborough, Mings, Hopson, Sir Thomas Mitchell—who rose from cabin-boy to First Sea Lord—of all that devoted band of brothers about Nelson, the rankers being Berry Hall, Britton, Rule, and Troubridge—who rose from collier boy to be an admiral and baronet. Let them read of James Cook, circumnavigator—the Nelson of naval scientists—and then take heart of grace. From 1828 to 1887 they had no promotion; since then they had their Webbers, Sims, and Lyne (great applause). Who would be the future great naval rankers was on the knees of the gods, but he prayed them to prepare themselves for great things, to show they had the men and only opportunity was needed."

RUSSIAN MONK'S EXPLOITS.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—Wild religious movements under insubordinate monks of the Russian Church, with which it is difficult for the civil ecclesiastical authorities to deal, are now of frequent occurrence. The other day it was Monk Iliodore who was excommunicated for disobedience and leading about disorderly crowds from one part of Russia to another. Now another monk named Inokentia has begun exactly similar proceedings. Having been exiled from Southern Russia to the Murom monastery, in the northern province of Olonetz, 1,400 miles distant from the scene of his sectarian labours and influence, he was soon followed on foot by an army of fanatical adherents. He has now made good his escape, and is leading over 800 men, women and children, nobody knows whither, but to what he calls the New Zion. This crowd is marching with Inokentia bareheaded, singing psalms, half starved, and suffering severely from the intense cold, such as they have never been accustomed to in the warmer south. Many are ill, others have frost-bitten limbs, and some have already died. The sight of the suffering children is specially painful. The Governor of the province has telegraphed to the Red Cross Society at St. Petersburg to send immediate aid.

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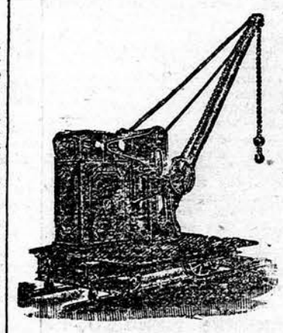

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CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

AERIAL DEFENCE.

NAVY LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

A conference at the instance of the Navy League, to deal with the subject of aerial defence, took place on Mar. 5 at the League Offices, 11, Victoria-street. Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M. P., occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present :—

Captain Walter Faber, M.P., Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne, M.P., Mr. Herbert White, General Arbuthnot (president of the Aerial League), Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G., Mr. Berryman, Colonel Templer (late Advisor in Ballooning to the Government), Colonel Massy (vice-chairman of the Aerial League) Mr. C. G. Gray, Mr. W. B. Whittaker, Mr. Gerard Fiennes, Mr. C. C. Turner, Mr. Arnold White, Colonel Welby, and Mr. P. J. Hannon (secretary of Navy League).

After discussion it was decided, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by General Arbuthnot, that, with the object of giving continuity to this moment and impressing upon the nation the urgency of aerial defence, those present should form themselves into a general committee to deal with the subject.

The committee resolved that the Treasury should be asked to grant a vote of £1,000,000 to the Royal Flying Corps, to be expended in the following manner.

(a) For the immediate provision of adequate airship stations and airships in proper strategical positions.

(b) For the construction or purchase of a sufficient number of efficient and practical aeroplanes.

(c) To bring the Royal Flying Corps immediately up to the full strength of its establishment in respect to personnel, with the necessary sheds, grounds, barracks, transport, and repair facilities.

(b) For further and sufficient provision for the proper training of pilots.

And further, that, in the purchase of material, preference should be given to British firms.

HOME OFFICE RULES.

On the motion of Mr. Arnold White, seconded by Captain Walter Faber, M. P., the following resolution was adopted:

That this committee, with all due deference to his Majesty's Government, wish to place on record an expression of their surprise at the undignified publication of printed rules for the conduct of foreign airships and aeroplanes under the provisions of the Aerial Navigation Act, having regard to the fact that owing to the neglect of the Government of Great Britain is impotent, at the present time, to meet the menace of aerial aggression with weapons more efficient than mere words.

A Dover Correspondent states that consternation has been caused in aviation circles thereby the new Government regulations concerning flying. The Dover Aerodrome, on which much money has been spent, will be seriously affected, as it is within the prohibited three miles of the Castle. Channel flying will have to be abandoned, as the nearest landingplaces from the Continent will be Deal and Rye The general opinion is that these regulations are impossible.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th March, 1913.

105. Classes—A Physical Culture Class will be held in the Head Quarters if sufficient Members care to join. Names to be forwarded to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

106. Class Firing—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 29th instant at 4 p. m. Members who have not done their Class should take this opportunity of doing so, as this is the last time the range will be available this Season.

107. Hamilton Shield Competitions—This Competition will be held on Saturday 29th March in the Town Hall Compound at 5 p.m. Details can be seen at Head Quarters.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. S. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 27th March, 1913.

223. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 28th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except, as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles, who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at headquarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with caps.

224. Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible on Friday and Saturday April 4th and 5th on the occasion, of the arrival of Lord Willingdon and the departure of H. E. Lord Sydenham for the purpose of lining the Streets.

Details as to time and place will be published later.

NOTICE.

The following open events are notified for information :—

Regimental Sports programme of the Sherwood Foresters to be held on the Garrison Sports ground Colaba on 2nd of April 1913 commencing at 4-30 p.m.

Event V.

Relay Race (Open to Coy. teams (of H. in Garrison).

Entries to be sent in by the 31st March.

Event VII.

1 Mile Race, Open to British Troops in Garrison

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th March 1913.

A Board of Examination will assemble on the Maidan near the Bombay Gymkhana at 7 a.m. on Monday 31st instant for the purpose of examining candidates for the Proficiency Certificates of the Bombay Light Horse.

President.—Major M. P. Phelps, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

Members.—Major W. P. Alexander, R.G.A., Capt. V. A. Conker, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE MENTAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

This Bill cannot be proceeded with this session, but the Government will bring in a new Bill next session, remodelled on the present one, as amended in Committee. Thomas J. Gerrard, in the "Dublin Review," offers some useful suggestions in his survey of the old Bill, and they might with advantage be incorporated in the new one.

THE SCOPE OF THE BILL.

One of the most pathetic and most scandalous aspects of the question has been the limited powers of the Education authority. By the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, this authority could only deal with defective children up to the age of sixteen. After that there was not only no question of compulsory detention, but there was no provision for voluntary care and treatment, unless the defective was declared a pauper and put into the workhouse. A defective boy or girl who had received all possible instruction was turned away just when he or she should have been set to learn some trade or occupation by which to earn a living. With the exception of the Sandlehurst Training Home, there was practically no provision whatever. Even now there is no suitable place even for the richer classes who can afford to pay. A professional man, for instance, has seven boys, one of whom is deficient. Everything that can be done for the boy, such as special teaching and particular kindness, is done. Yet he is unhappy, because he cannot compete with his brothers in their studies, games and recreations. A home is wanted for him where he can mix with his equals, mentally and socially.

The new Bill shows a decisive intention on the part of the Government to change this scandalous state of affairs. There is a clause which proposes to dovetail the work of the local Education authorities with that of the Commissioners for the care of the mentally defective. Whatever may be said against the Bill as a whole this passage must be welcomed as a sign that the country is awakening to a grave responsibility. The duties of the local Education authorities are declared to be (a) to ascertain what persons within their area are defective children within the meaning of the Act; (b) to ascertain which of such children are educatable; (c) to notify to the local authority under the Act the names and addresses of defective children who are ascertained to be educatable and of children discharged from special schools or classes provided under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, on attaining the age of sixteen, or before attaining that age, who are, in the opinion of the local education authority, defective. They may be transferred from the education authority to an institution for defectives, or placed under guardianship.

"FREEMEN NEED NO GUARDIANS."

The President of the United States, Dr. Woodrow Wilson, is likely to prove a thorn in the flesh of the interests which have hitherto governed America. His manly declaration of policy in the "Fortnightly Review" rings true. He writes :—

I'd rather see a saviour of the United States than set up to be one; because I have found out, I have actually found out, that men I consulted know more than I do—especially if I consult with enough of them. I never came out of a committee meeting or a conference without seeing more of the question that was under discussion than I had seen when I went in. And that to my mind is an image of government. I am not willing to be under the patronage of the trusts, no matter how providential a government presides over the process of their control of my life.

NO TRUSTEE GUARDIANSHIP.

I am one of those who absolutely reject the 'trustee theory,' the 'guardianship theory.' I have never found a man who knew how to take care of me, and, reasoning from that point out, I conjecture that there isn't any man who knows how to take care of all the people of the United States. I suspect that the people of the United States understand their own interests better than any group of men in the confines of the country understand them. The man who are sweating blood to get their foothold in the world of endeavour understand the conditions of business in the United States very much better than the men who have arrived and are at the top. They know what the thing is that they are struggling against. They know how difficult it is to start a new enterprise. They know how far they have to search for credit that will put them upon an even footing with the men who have already built up industry in this country. They know that somewhere by somebody the development of industry in this country is being controlled.

The hypothesis under which we have been ruled is that of government through a board of trustees, through a selected number of the big business men of the country who know a lot that the rest of us do not know, and who take it for granted that our ignorance would wreck the prosperity of the country. The idea of the Presidents we have recently had has been that they were Presidents of a National Board of Trustees. That is not my idea. I have been president of one board of trustees, and I do not care to have another on my hands. I want to be President of the people of the United States. There was many a time when I was president of the board of trusteee of a university when the undergraduates knew more than the trustees did; and it has been in my thought ever since that if I could have dealt directly with the people who constituted Princeton University I could have carried it forward much faster than I could dealing with a board of trustees.

BRING THE GOVERNMENT BACK TO THE PEOPLE.

I tell you, the men I am interested in are the men who, under the conditions we have had, never had their voices heard, who never got a line in the newspapers, who never got a moment on the platform, who never had access to the ears of Governors or Presidents or of anybody who was responsible for the conduct of public affairs, but who went silently and patiently to their work every day carrying the burden of the world. How are they to be understood by the masters of finance, if only the masters of finance are consulted?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

BAPTISED BUILDING.

The Bishop of Madagascar tells an amusing story of a native "dignitary" of the island. A small mission in the north of the island was abandoned for political reasons. The natives did not cease to be Christians, and were led in their devotions by an old man who called himself the "bishop of the north." His wife made him a hood, and he was robed like a bishop. The old man ordained about sixteen "deacons," in accordance with the rites of the English Church, but in dedicating new churches he used the Baptismal Service, sprinkling water over the buildings and giving them names.

MODERN CAT.

Some time ago an old man revisiting London after forty years in Australia was asked what appeared to him most strange in his walks about town (says the "Manchester Guardian"). He did not at once reply that it was the motor-buses or Mr. Eustace Miles's restaurant or the Garden Suburb or the new Mall. He said that it was the change in the public attitude towards the cat. In his young days if a cat appeared in the street it was a signal to throw stones at it, or shout at it, or set a dog on it; in any case to rouse a hostile demonstration, and the cat had to gallop for its life. Now he saw them sitting undisturbed on doorsteps and corners all over the town.

BABOON'S HUNGER STRIKE.

The "Veterinary News" reports the strange case of a baboon in the Zoo, which is said to be suffering from hysteria, loss of appetite, and curious mental lapses. He is a hunger striker, and it is stated that the more thought of eating distresses him horribly.

BOAT RACE ETIQUETTE.

A story of the etiquette of Boat Race practice is told in the "Liverpool Post." Unwritten tradition at Putney says that the two crews shall never row the same distance on the same tide, and, indeed they are seldom out rowing together.

The coaches arrange the times for practice by mutual agreement—a simple method not always understood by outsiders.

There is a story that when Cambridge and Harvard were training for their race, the Cambridge trainer met the Harvard trainer and asked him casually: "When are you taking your men out to-day?" "Ah! don't you wish you knew," was the unexpected reply.

LINK WITH NAPOLEON.

There exists at Neuilly a man who when he was a child was often held in the arms of Napoleon (says the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser:") He was born in 1807, four years before the King of Rome with whom he played in the park at St. Cloud. He still possesses one of the dolls which contributed to the amusement of of L'Aiglon.

The patriarch is a bachelor, and without relatives. For fifty years milk has been his only food. He keeps a roof above his head and clothes himself decently on 1s. 3d. a day allowed him by the Assistance Publique.

BISHOP AT THE PLOUGH.

The Bishop of Barking, speaking at the annual dinner of the Ilford Farmers' Association, said he had been referred to as the "Episcopal Ploughman." At their ploughing match he was induced by his friends to have his photograph taken, and he overheard one clever man remark, He ain't no ploughman ; he's got his legs crossed." The only answer he could make was that he was resting after his great labours !

BOY'S PET PIGEON.

A little boy belonging to Reading (says the "Daily Citizen") has won the confidence of a pigeon which obeys orders like a dog. When he sets out for school in the morning the pigeon accompanies him. The bird flies overhead, and now and again settles on its master's shoulder. The school is considerable distance from the boy's home—over a mile. When the boy has reached the school, he gives "marching orders" to his little feathered friend, and the pigeon, promptly obeying, flies straight home.

WHERE THEY DO THINGS BETTER.

The French Vice Consul at Cardiff, M. Turck, is a humorist. The other day in the course of an interview the writer said to him : "Well, that seems at any rate to justify the saying that they do these things better in France." "Ah," he replied, "now in France they always say they do things better in England. For instance, they say in Paris that you cannot get a shirt properly laundried in France, but must send to England to get good laundry work. But when you have lived in England you know better.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The plea for shorter after-dinner speeches (says the "Glasgow News") was surely amply satisfied at the gathering of the local Public Speaking Club a day or two ago, when no fewer than forty-two orators had an allowance of a minute each on a formidable toastlist. A bell was rung by the chairman to mark the end of the sixty seconds of oratory and nearly every speaker required to be so warned. Only one man had reason to grumble at this oratorical guillotine. He was in the middle of a funny story when the gang went, but struggled bravely to let his hearers "see the point" (amid cries of "Chair!" and "Order!") ere resuming his seat.

ROTTING AWAY.

According to the "Aeroplane," ten of the monoplanes which were, according to Colonel Seely, in flying order last January are now definitely unusable. These have been piled higledgy-piggledy into canvas tents.

A few days ago (It says) there were in No. 36—the green canvas ten—two Deperdussin monoplanes, and three of Flanders make. In No. 26—the khaki tent—were another Flanders, a martin-Handasped, and Depereussins. All fold, these represent about £10,000 worth of taxpayers' money.

The tents are not weather-proof, and the machines are being damaged by wet and sand. The wings have been taken off by unskilled labourers, and the fabric has been roughly stripped from many or all of them. In a number of them the ribs have been wantonly broken. In short, the way these machines have been handled suggests the methods of the marine-store rather than even the most primitive form of factory organization. Practically every machine will have to be rebuilt by the makers.

The true of affairs at Farnborough is that since the five machines which flew best have gone to Montrose there are not five other machines for the pilots now at headquarters to fly. At any rate, there were not as many a week ago, though perhaps the factory may have permitted the Flying Corps to take over one or two others since then.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In these days, when we are all talking of things Arctic and Antarctic and drawing parallels and constrasts between the fate of Franklin and that of Scott, we turn with quickened interest to old Hakluyt and his stories of the gallant Tudor seamen who, in ships of less than two hundred tons burden, braved the northern danger in the vain attempts to force a passage to Cathay. They are of various literary value, because the writing of the account of the voyage, was, as a rule, entrusted to the least unclerkly man on board. Some are mere transcripts of a ship's log, while others are vivid narratives set forth with descriptive power and exhibiting at times a splendid and unaffected nonchalance in the presence of peril. Frobisher, in his two last voyages at least had scribes who made some pretensions to style. They can talk of "cruel Neptune" and of "boisterous Boreal blasts" ; they can moralise upon occasion in the vien of "Behold the glory of man !" they can put a stroke of humour into their tale when they relate how Master Frobisher fired a culverine upon a native who had reigned lameness to lure the men ashore, in order to cure him of his impotency. Nevertheless we never lose the sense of the grim reality of the ice, the fog, the bitter cold, and the terrible tempest, nor of the daring seamanship and the fine spirit of adventure among the men. Frobisher's narrowest escape was when he found himself in a clear sea but surrounded at a distance by ice "as within a park." With the night storm came on, driving the ice in upon the ship. One went down, and, although the crew were rescued, the sight struck terror into the hearts of the sailors, for they "tho't to have tasted of the same sauce." The storm increased, and at last fenders were hung out, and capstan bars, oars, and planks of wood were smashed in the vain endeavour to shore off the ice. The ship was nipped and raised above her due level in the water, so that for one "dismal and lamentable night" the crews continued in the expectation of nothing better than present death. Morning brought a fair wind, however, and the inevitable reaction of spirits set in; "we joyful whites, being at liberty, took in all our sails, and lay a hull, praising God for our deliverance."

The art of giving the figments of their imagination the appearance of solidity by basing them upon apparently sound scientific knowledge and accurate scientific reasoning is well known among writers of fiction. Poe was perhaps the first to practise it; Jules Verne specialised in it; and, in our own day, no one has employed the method more skifully than Mr. H. G. Wells. The French, however, have just discovered in the person of M. G. de Pawlowski, author of "Voyage au Pays dela Quatrieme Dimension," a writer who uses scientific data as the springing-board of a fantastic humour and imagination. The land to which he introduces his readers is one in which time and space count for nothing. You may spend one half of the day in your own epoch and the other in an epoch a century later; you may transfer yourself from one place to another without any real displacement, and you may ascend a staircase without climbing it. It is the land of the future when the secret of the fourth dimension shall have been mastered. Certain of the characters in the book succeed in attaching part of the energy of Halley's comet, and apply it to accelerating the rotation of the earth. This upsets the almanacs a little bit, for a day lasts only a few hours and men are centenarians ridiculously early. But quoi donc! it is amusing, and the operators take alarm only when a telegram comes from the equator saying that there men and things no longer adhere to the surface of the earth. Again, they receive from the inhabitants of Mars, with whom they are in touch, an effluvium which disintegrates into its elements whatever body it touches. As a matter of fact the body happens to be a mutton chop, which, accordingly, proceeds to "dissociate itself" under the eyes of men of science. While they are discussing the matter a dog bolts the chop and runs off developing every sign of madness and agony. It plunges into the river, and for long weeks there is a succession of phenomena in which are seen dissociating themselves the dog itself, its soul, its instinct, and part of the river. This story of the dog seems to be the "piece de resistance" of the book, and M. Jules Bertaut assures us that it is told with the skill of the best inventions of Mark Twain.

The topic of "Robinson Crusoe" is at present sufficiently in the air to justify notation of the fact that the outline of a female Crusoe is fainly sketched in one of the stories of the "Dacameron." The sketch occurs in the sixth novella of the Second Day. There a lady is separated from her husband, who has been taken prisoner of war, and she knows not whether he is alive or dead. The ship on which, along with her two children, she flees, is driven by stress of weather into the bay of an uninhabited island, and every day she betakes herself to a solitary place, there in secret to mourn her husband's fate. One day, while she is thus occupied, a corsair's galley swoops down and carries off the ship along with her children, the younger of whom is a mere infant. The lady is plunged in despair, and sees nothing worth living for. Presently, however, she espies a goat issuing from a cave, and, on herself entering, discovers two newborn kids, which seem to her "the sweetest things in the whole world and the most charming." She suckles them and, as they make no distinction between her and their natural dam, she is reconciled to life. Months pass, and she becomes "fiera" or savage. When a ship touches she is "bruna e magra e pilosa," weather-beaten, lean, and unkempt, and so wedded to her-wild life that which the utmost difficulty she is persuaded to leave the island. When she does, she takes her three goats with her and receives the name of La Capriuola, or the Goatherdess. It is a charming idyllic incident in story of which Emilia, who relates it, says that the happy ending hardly compensates for the bitter experiences which precede it, and it may be Boccaccio's own invention. The two possible sources of the tale, at any rate—the life of St. Eustace in the "Golden Legend" and that story which we have in English in the form of the metrical romance of Sir Isumbras,—differ from Boccaccio's version both in making the husband and not the wife the central figure and in containing nothing to suggest the episode of the desert island: The Italian writer's imagination, in either case, must have perceived the romantic possibilities of such a situation as was common to Crusoe and to La Capriuola.

The first prospectus of the cheap Bohn Library is now out, but gives no idea of the scope of the undertaking. In the old Bohn series there are some 770 volumes, but there is little likelihood of some of the more recent additions to it being issued at a shilling at an early date. Some of the volumes of the first batch of twenty, due next month, have been anticipated by "Everyman's Library," but there in addition Calverley's "Theocritus" Young's "Travels" in France, Goethes "Poetry and Truth" and other valuable works. The type is beautifully clear, and the volumes will be smaller in heigh but probably greater in bulk than those of "Everyman's."

BURGOYNE

LOSS OF NERVE POWER

is a very common condition in these modern times. The symptoms are various, such as a sense of weariness, tiredness, not wholly relieved by repose, want of power to fix the attention on any subject, incapacity for mental work, and worst of all, the sleeplessness which is so common during the Indian hot summer nights. It cannot be too generally known that

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Same Secret Process
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Same Chartreux Monks
who used to make them in France, previous to their expulsion.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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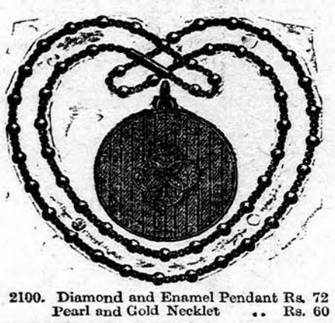

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